INTERNATIONAL

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Associated Press.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S SECRETARY—Rose Mary Woods on her way to U.S. District Court.

## Nixon's Secretary Asserts Quality Of Tapes Is 'Bad,' Voices Unclear

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (IHT). President Nixon's personal secretary testified today that the quality of parts of the Watergate tapes "is very bad" and that it is not possible to hear every word on them.

Mary Woods told Judge John J. Sirica that it took her almost a month to make a rough transcript of seven conversations between the President and key Watergate figures. She said she had personally given the copy to Mr. Nixon.

She testified about the tapes at the opening of the sixth day of hearings by the U.S. District Court into White House claims that two of the nine subpoenaed Watergate tapes, which Mr. Nixon agreed to turn over to the court, do not exist.

However, during the afternoon session, former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman testified that a tape of a March 21 conversation between the President and former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d, which he had listened to "was quite adequate for getting a report of the conversation" although he did say that its quality was uneven.

And in testimony before the Senate Watergate committee on July 30, Mr. Haldeman said that the quality of the tapes was "good at times and not good at times . . . it's difficult to follow the conversation completely, but it is not, by any means impossible."

Miss Woods, in her testimony said, "the quality is very bad on some, depending on the room. There are lots of funny things on it. If the President put his feet up on the desk, as he sometimes does, it sounds like a bomb in your ear. Or if someone brings a cup of coffee in and puts it down on the desk . . . It's difficult."

**'Four People Talking'**

At times, Miss Woods testified, "I could hear the President whistling; other times there were four people talking at once and I couldn't even get one voice."

Yesterday, a White House aide said privately that portions of the tapes were "inaudible" and that other defects included "excessive background noise, unevenness and cut-ins and cut-outs during conversations."

A former White House aide, Alexander P. Butterfield, testifying before the committee on July 16, painted a picture of a system that could pick up even whispered conversations.

But White House officials later cautioned that it was not that sensitive and Mr. Butterfield's testimony may have been "prideful comments" of the man charged with overseeing the taping system.

Later, Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler told newsmen that the taping system was very ordinary and could not pick up all conversations. "It was put

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'Long as I Am Physically Able'

## Nixon Denies Violating Trust of U.S., Says He Will Not Quit

By Douglas E. Kneeland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT). President Nixon, besieged in recent weeks by demands for his resignation or impeachment, insisted last night that he had not violated the trust of the American people and that he would not quit.

At the end of his nationally televised message on the energy crisis he paused, looked hard into the cameras and said: "I would like to close on a personal note."

After reciting a list of the accomplishments he said the people had made since his landslide re-election a year ago to Mr. Nixon declared: "I have no intention whatever of walking away from the job I was elected to do, as long as I am physically able."

"I'm going to continue to work 16 to 18 hours a day," he said, to deal with such nagging problems as inflation and to strive to bring peace to the world.

**Carefully Kept Secret**

The President's intention to confront his critics before the nation last night was a carefully kept secret. Most of his staff did not know that he would depart from the energy conservation theme that had been announced as the reason for his appearance.

Nixon, who has looked tired and haggard in recent days as Watergate problems have mounted, apparently spoke the words of his message from the heart. And while he earlier stuffed what was for him an unusual number of lines from a prepared text, he delivered his answer on Watergate without notes.

Noting that, since he had been elected a year ago the war in Vietnam had been ended, the prisoners of war had been returned, the draft had been ended and the rate of unemployment had been reduced, he added:

"I would be less than candid if I were not to admit that this has not been an easy year for me personally."

As a result of the deplorable Watergate matter," he said, "a great number of Americans have had doubts raised as to the integrity of the President of the United States."

**Doubt on Integrity**

After declaring that he would not quit even though "some organizations have even called for my resignation," Mr. Nixon declared that he intended to stay on the job "to see that any doubts about the integrity of the man who occupies this office—to resolve these doubts wherever they may exist."

"I am confident that in those months ahead," he concluded, "the American people will come to realize that I have not violated the trust they placed in me when they elected me President of the United States. And I will work tonight to do everything I can to be worthy of that trust."

A White House news briefing today, Ronald L. Ziegler, the President's press secretary, described Mr. Nixon as "very determined" and "very much in charge" of the nation's affairs.

For the last few days, presidential aides had repeatedly said that Mr. Nixon had no intention of quitting. At his most recent news conference, the President had also indicated by implication that he would not resign.

But the rumors and the demands would not go away. Last night's statement was his most forceful declaration of his intentions.

### New Coolness Felt by Press In White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT). — White House thermostats were turned down to 66 degrees today in line with one of President Nixon's recommendations for conserving energy.

The new coolness extended to the White House press room, and an official of the press office came in occasionally to make sure the thermostats stayed at 66 degrees.

In his speech on the energy shortage last night, Mr. Nixon asked home owners and business offices to set their thermostats at 68 degrees and ordered federal buildings to keep temperatures between 65 and 68.

*Aides With Kissinger Say*

# Egypt and Israel Accept Compromise Peace Plan

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 8 (AP).—U.S. officials said tonight that Israel and Egypt have agreed to a five-point cease-fire agreement that could produce peace talks on a Middle East settlement by the end of the year.

The officials, with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on the last leg of his Mideast trip, said the agreement, to be submitted tomorrow to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, would ease tensions by providing an exchange of prisoners and giving the Egyptians access to their encircled Third Army on the east bank of the Suez Canal and to the city of Suez on the west bank.

Describing Washington as the "trustee" of the settlement, they said that action to implement the agreement could begin in a matter of days.

It was learned at the United Nations in New York that the Israeli-Arab agreement would be formally announced simultaneously tomorrow in Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv, at noon Washington time.

The officials were so certain of Cairo's approval that they said the package did not have to be submitted to President Anwar Sadat now that Israel has accepted it.

The Israeli state radio broadcast a report earlier that Israel had accepted the plan. The radio said the five points were:

United Press International.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco.

- A prisoner-of-war exchange as soon as possible.
- A UN-supervised corridor through Israeli lines to the encircled Egyptian Third Army for nonmilitary supplies.
- Lifting of the Egyptian blockade of the Bab el Mandeb straits, Israel's outlet from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean.
- Negotiations between Israeli and Egyptian military commanders for a more convenient cease-fire line.
- Direct peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt, once the first four clauses are fulfilled.

However, in Cairo it was reported that Egypt has not agreed to lift the blockade of Bab el Mandeb Straits. The semi-official Middle East News Agency said reports of the American proposal carried by news agencies from Tel Aviv "do not agree with the American plan Egypt said it was prepared to accept."

Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman said that "at the present time because we are, in effect, trustees of the conversations we have had with the heads of government in Cairo and Tel Aviv there are inhibitions on what we can say officially and publicly."

But officials here with Mr. Kissinger, who would not allow use of their names, confirmed the agreement and said Mr. Waldheim would have to ask "people on the ground to take certain action to effect compliance" with terms of the agreement.

These officials, while confirming the substance of the Israeli state radio announcement, said, however, there were "some refinements" to be made in reference to direct talks between Israel and Egypt.

This is a highly sensitive point in the Middle East. President Sadat and Syrian officials have vowed publicly they will never

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*May Limit Gas, Fuel-Oil Use*

## Nixon Proposes Broad Plan To Combat Energy Shortage

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP). —President Nixon last night proposed a wide-ranging energy-conservation plan that would give him authority to ration gasoline and fuel oil, reduce automobile speed limits, declare industries exempt from environmental controls and impose taxes for excessive use of energy.

The legislation sought by Mr. Nixon would also return the United States immediately to year-round daylight-saving time.

In a nationwide television address, Mr. Nixon said that administration expectations of a moderate fuel shortage this winter had been altered by the Middle East war and the subsequent cutoff of oil from Arab nations.

"By the end of this month, more than 2 million barrels a day of oil we expected to import into the United States will no longer be available," Mr. Nixon said. "We must therefore face up to the stark fact that we are heading toward the most acute shortage of energy since World War II."

The President ordered immediate and severe cuts in energy use by the federal government. He also called for a series of voluntary controls by citizens, such as increased use of car pools and lower thermostat setting in homes, offices and factories.

These last two measures alone would save more than 1.2 million barrels of oil a day. When added to other administration proposals to reduce the number of airline flights, convert to coal in many industries and increase oil production, the total saving would be 2.3 million barrels.

Mr. Nixon said this was necessary because demand will exceed supply this winter by at least 10 percent—and perhaps by as much as 17 percent.

John Love, the President's chief energy policy adviser, said the administration's request for the standby controls would be incorporated into pending legislation written by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash.

Mr. Love said that the administration was already developing plans for rationing of heating oil and gasoline. He said it was probable but "not inevitable" that these would be put into effect this winter.

Sen. Jackson said yesterday that gasoline rationing is inevitable. He predicted that the energy shortage ultimately will force the government to order some industries to close. The chairman of the Senate Interior Committee added that his panel would complete action tomorrow on a bill to give the administration authority to ration gasoline and to reduce highway speed limits to 50 miles an hour.

Testifying before the committee today, Mr. Love said gas rationing could be imposed in two months.

The emergency legislation sought by the President also would give him authority to curtail outdoor electrical advertising and ornamental lighting such as Christmas displays, reduce commercial operating hours and authorize year-round daylight-saving time.

The legislation also would allow increased oil production from the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve in California. The reserve is on land owned by the Navy. Under the President's proposal, money received from the sale of this oil could also be used for further exploration at Elk Hills and on government-owned land in Alaska.

The plan proposed by the President would greatly increase the use of coal. Acting under existing emergency authority, he said that regulations are being issued

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### Belligerent Woodpeckers Hurt Israelis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—According to a report published in the Plant Protection Bulletin of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the Syrian woodpecker, once prized because it destroys pests in Israeli orchards, has become a menace.

The woodpeckers have acquired a taste for plastic irrigation pipes, according to the Israeli Agriculture Ministry.

Losses due to wasted water, pipe repairs and irrigation disruptions were estimated at $250,000 in 1972. Israeli scientists are seeking a woodpecker-repelling plastic for pipe, according to the bulletin.

*Despite Official Assurances*

## Petroleum Firms in Britain Ration Gasoline Supplies

*From Wire Dispatches*

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Oil companies operating in Britain are rationing the supply of gasoline and other petroleum products to customers, industry sources said today.

The sources said the rationing was introduced earlier this week despite the government's assurance that it has no immediate plans to impose such a measure.

A spokesman for the American-owned Esso group said it is restricting deliveries to 7,000 Esso gasoline stations and fuel-oil outlets. The spokesman said Esso customers were being held to their "normal supply" levels to prevent panic buying.

At least two other major oil companies, Shell Mex and British Petroleum, have ordered its salesmen to refuse new business and to inform existing customers not to "unnecessarily increase" their orders, the industry sources said.

Another major firm, Occidental Petroleum, has asked its customers to reduce their orders by 10 percent this month.

The sources said the industry introduced curbs after gasoline station operators increased their orders in order to keep storage tanks filled against the possibility of government-ordered rationing.

Lord Drumalbyn, minister without portfolio, reiterated in Parliament yesterday the government's contention that there is no immediate need to introduce rationing. Government officials have said that "certain" unidentified Arab countries have promised to continue to allow "substantial" oil shipments to Britain despite the cutback or outright halt in supplies to allegedly pro-Israel nations.

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home yesterday dismissed allegations by the opposition Labor party and several British newspapers that the government yielded to "Arab blackmail" in joining other members of the European Economic Community in calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territory.

But Sir Alec, speaking in the House of Commons, said: "One cannot in this country or anywhere else in Europe or the developed world dismiss the question of oil. It is immensely important that we should get maximum supplies of oil or we shall find ourselves with many unemployed."

"Obviously, we want to get as

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## Pan Am Asks Talks on Cuts In Flights by World's Airlines

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ). —Warning that international airlines must make worldwide schedule reductions in the next few weeks due to a jet fuel shortage, Pan American World Airways urged the Civil Aeronautics Board to grant it emergency authority for immediate discussions with other carriers to facilitate orderly cutbacks.

Although schedule cancellations on international routes have been expected in light of the fuel crisis, Pan Am's filing was the first indication that the reductions are imminent and likely to total hundreds of daily flights. Domestic airlines already have been sharply reducing flights in the United States during the last two weeks because of the fuel shortage. Announced or confirmed eliminations thus far total about 700 daily departures on U.S. routes out of about 15,000 previously scheduled.

Pan Am said that it wants to discuss with other carriers on routes it serves such measures as schedule adjustments, capacity limitations and pooling of revenue and flight operations.

**Emergency Relief**

It said that the emergency relief sought is needed to effect "an immediate massive cutback in operations" necessitated by a lack of aircraft fuel.

Within the last week, Pan Am said, two of the major oil companies, which together supply almost 50 percent of Pan Am's total worldwide fuel consumption, have advised the airline that "there will be massive shortfalls below contracted levels of fuel to be supplied to Pan A.m."

The cuts are effective this month with one company, understood to be Texaco, Inc., and "very shortly" in the case of the other, understood to be Chevron, a unit of Standard Oil Co. of California.

In Cologne, the West German national airline, Lufthansa, said today that it was instructing its pilots to cut flying speeds by between 2 and 3 percent whenever possible to conserve fuel.

A Lufthansa spokesman said that experts calculated this would bring a fuel saving of up to 5

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*After Odd Incident Defeats Government*

## Danish Premier Calls Elections for Dec. 4

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8 (AP).—A rebel from the governing Social Democratic party was absent from the Folketing (parliament) today for a bizarre combination of reasons, and his absence led Premier Anker Joergensen to call new elections for Dec. 4.

The absentee was Erhard Jacobsen, a rightist who resigned yesterday from the Social Democratic contingent but promised to support it in parliamentary votes until he had formed his own party.

He said that his car had run out of gasoline as he drove to parliament, and another reason for his delay was that he had forgotten his eyeglasses and had to return home for them. He said that parliamentary colleagues had been unable to phone him to hurry in for a vote because his telephone number had just been changed.

His absence meant the government's defeat, in an 86-86 tie vote, on a tax bill, which was thus canceled.

The defeat did not automatically force Premier Joergensen to call new elections since it was not a vote of confidence. But the premier, who has been working with only a one-vote plurality in the Folketing, said that Mr. Jacobsen's "fantastic behavior" had proved that he could no longer be relied upon to support the Social Democrats, who have been governing with the parliamentary support of the small Socialist People's party.

UPI.

Danish Premier Anker Joergensen speaking yesterday.

When Mr. Jacobsen finally arrived, after the Social Democrats had delayed a vote by calling a roll call, he was too late for the balloting. He was jeered by Social Democrats with shouts of "Fool" and "Traitor."

Mr. Jacobsen, angry in return, told one heckler to "shut up" in an exchange of denunciations seldom heard in the Folketing. He said that it was ridiculous to call an election because of an absence caused by such an unusual combination of circumstances. He said that he would have voted for the government bill if he had arrived in time.

Earlier this week Mr. Jacobsen had missed another vote, but the government was saved by an opposition abstention. The lineup in the Folketing has been 87-86 in favor of the governing party.

Mr. Joergensen's call of new elections was a political bomb, but, in any event, elections had been expected soon because Mr. Jacobsen's resignation from the premier's party had thrown its parliamentary majority into grave doubt.

Mr. Joergensen's prompt move may have been designed to give Mr. Jacobsen little time to organize his new party, which threatens a serious split in the governing party's ranks.

Social Democrats as well as the opposition Liberals, Conservatives

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## U.S. Recalls Last Diplomat From Its Embassy in Uganda

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The United States is closing its embassy in Uganda following "an accumulation of actions" by the Uganda government which made it impossible for the embassy to work effectively, the State Department said today.

Only one person is left at the embassy in the Ugandan capital of Kampala, Chargé d'Affaires Robert Keeley. He will leave Saturday.

The Uganda Embassy in Washington will be permitted to continue its operations if it wishes, the State Department said.

Department spokesman George Vest said that the decision was made after acts by the Ugandan government which "included public threats by public officials against our diplomatic representatives, repeated unfounded accounts by high Uganda officials and peremptory, unjust expulsion of the U.S. Embassy Marine security guards."

Gen. Amin also seized 112 Peace Corps volunteers because he suspected they might be mercenaries. Several hours later, they were released.

**Soviet Arms Sent**

MOMBASA, Kenya, Nov. 8 (AP).—Russian military equipment including missiles, tanks, armored personnel carriers and helicopters have been unloaded from a Soviet cargo ship here, it was learned today.

The equipment is destined for Uganda, informed sources said.

Despite Official Assurances

# *Petroleum Firms in Britain Ration Gasoline Supplies*

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much oil as we can for Europe but not to submit to blackmail," he said.

The British papers said the Arab countries have promised Britain and France that their Mideast oil supplies will be assured despite the boycott against the United States and the Netherlands and the reduction of production for other countries.

They said the pledge was delivered personally to Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday by former Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed el-Zayyat, who is in Britain as a personal emissary from President Anwar Sadat. There was no immediate confirmation of the pledge from the government.

But French newspapers said oil deliveries to France are controlled by U.S. companies and that one, Texaco, "already has curtailed supplies to France and given the first direct lie to Egyptian envoy Zayyat."

Mr. Zayyat said after conferring with President Georges Pompidou in Paris Monday that "France does not have to fear any cutoff of oil shipments."

But Algeria's national oil company, Sonatrach, has informed two French companies that refine and market its oil that "we regret restrictions are inevitable." The newspaper France-Soir said Algeria has notified the firms they will have to cut their exports to France by 25 percent.

The French Defense Ministry today barred tanks and other vehicles from the Armistice Day parade here on Sunday in line with the government's drive to save gasoline.

Elsewhere in the world:

● The Swiss government today called for a cut in oil consumption to save fuel and as an act of solidarity with countries whose oil reserves are dwindling. A government communiqué asked the Swiss to reduce their home heating to 20 degrees centigrade (68 Fahrenheit), to have their oil burners checked to reduce consumption and to limit the use of hot water. It also asked motorists to avoid all unnecessary journeys and to use public transport as much as possible.

● The Dutch Ministry of Traffic said today the ban on Sunday pleasure driving imposed last week would be extended to foreigners this weekend. The statement said foreigners who could prove that driving on Sundays was essential could get permits. Foreign buses and taxies were not banned.

● The Philippines government today ordered Manila schools closed for at least two months and imposed gasoline rationing in an attempt to save fuel. The Philippines, which is taking a generally pro-Arab stance, gets 78 percent of its oil from Arab states, but it gets it through American oil companies whose Middle East supplies have been cut. The government also ordered fuel-oil sales to airlines and shipping companies reduced by 30 percent and put government employees on a four-day week.

● The South Korean Commerce and Industry Ministry announced today a plan aimed at cutting back the nation's oil usage by 10 percent in response to the squeeze by the Arab producers. The plan calls on government offices and agencies to save at least 5 percent of their fuel by restricting nonessential traffic, reducing temperatures in government buildings and traveling by train instead of car or bus. The plan urges industrial plants to reduce fuel consumption by at least 5 percent. It also reduces speed limits and operating hours of businesses.

● Japan, gradually feeling the effects of supply cuts, has sent special envoys to Arab oil-producing countries in an attempt to ease the situation, sources close to the government said today. The Trade Ministry said yesterday it was preparing emergency legislation to regulate the oil supply but gave no details.

● Portugal imposed gasoline rationing and raised gas prices by about 10 percent today following reports that the Arab countries have decided on a full boycott of Portugal in retaliation for its stand on the Middle East. The Economics Ministry said no gas will be sold on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays. On weekdays, motorists will be limited to a maximum purchase of 20 liters. The ministry also said it was considering the restriction of electricity supplies to conserve fuel.

● In Luxembourg, the government today ordered all gas stations to close during weekends to prevent foreign motorists from filling up car tanks with cheaper Luxembourg gas. Economics Ministry officials said French and West German motorists in particular come to Luxembourg during the weekend to buy gas. Last Sunday, West German motorists alone bought 100,000 liters, they said.

# Pan Am Asks Talks on Cuts By Airlines

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percent and would make a flight from Frankfurt to New York about 12 minutes longer.

In Tokyo, Japan Air Lines said today that it would reduce its number of nonscheduled international flights by the end of this month because of fuel shortages.

**Tourism Hit**

World tourism may be hard hit as a result of these restrictions. European tour operators warn of sharp boosts in transportation costs because of fuel shortages.

"We're resigned to a doubling in the price of fuel and sharp cutbacks in services which airlines might have open for charter services," says one London travel agent. "This will knock business for a loop. Cheap package tours have depended upon the fact that airlines had plenty of seats they wanted to fill."

One big package tour agency in London estimates that expected increases in transportation costs probably will add at least 20 percent to the cost of tours.

In addition, the International Air Transport Association will meet in Europe next month to analyze how higher fuel costs can be passed along in higher fares.

Some airline sources mention application of a formula applying a 1.5 percent rise in fares for every 10 percent increase in fuel costs. One survey of airlines in Europe finds most anticipating a 30 percent rise in fuel costs before the year is out.

# Danes Face New Elections

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and Social Liberals, are expected to lose many voters to Mr. Jacobsen's new Center party, which will campaign against "leftist domination."

**Another Threat**

Other voters are expected to flock to the anti-tax, anti-bureaucracy Progress party of lawyer Mogens Glistrup in a reaction against the Danish welfare state's ever-growing public expenditures and taxes.

The premier, now 51, has seen his Social Democrats lose ground in the political ratings since he went from the chairmanship of a labor union to the premiership 13 months ago. He was the personal choice of Jens Otto Krag, his predecessor as premier, who resigned for health reasons.

Mr. Jacobsen's defection began to take shape recently when he refused to support a government bill reducing the tax privileges of home owners.

He was also angered when, in a recent cabinet reshuffle, Premier Joergensen appointed four young new ministers in a move which observers regarded as an attempt to placate the left.

This week Premier Joergensen further irritated his critics by making, at a political meeting, pro-Israeli remarks that brought threats of an Arab oil boycott against Denmark. Political commentators here described the remarks as "an amateurish gaffe."

Mr. Joergensen's calling of new elections brought cheers on the Copenhagen stock exchange and prices rose.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the elections would not affect plans for a December summit meeting here of the leaders of European Economic Community countries.

The spokesman also said that Denmark would continue to be the Common Market's foreign-policy spokesman as long as the Joergensen government remained in office. The Joergensen government will retain power until the elections.

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Associated Press.

TRUCE WORK—Israeli and Egyptian soldiers and UN peace-keeping troops meet at an Israeli checkpoint on Suez-Cairo highway at the head of a convoy of relief trucks for the encircled Egyptian Third Army.

# *U.S. Aides Say Egypt, Israel Accept Peace Compromise*

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bargain directly with representatives of Israel.

Significantly, perhaps, the officials said the agreement did not have Syria's endorsement and applied only to Egypt and Israel. Earlier this week plans were dropped to have Joseph J. Sisco, assistant secretary of state for the Near East, visit Damascus.

**Meeting With Faisal**

Mr. Kissinger met Thursday night with King Faisal for 90 minutes. The main topic was the oil embargo imposed last month on oil to the United States.

The officials here said the readjustment of the cease-fire line will be within the terms of the Oct. 22 UN cease-fire resolution.

Premier Golda Meir of Israel has insisted that these lines were so uncertain they cannot be marked out.

Meanwhile, an Israeli general met Egyptian officers to discuss demarcating the cease-fire line, Israeli Defense Ministry sources disclosed in Tel Aviv. They met on the Cairo-Suez road where opposing forces were behind barbed wire only 10 feet apart.

Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, a former commander of military intelligence, began talks on demarcating a new cease-fire line only hours after the cabinet reportedly agreed to the plan worked out by Mr. Kissinger.

[In Tel Aviv, Terry Smith of The New York Times reported that the news of the peace proposal, brought here from Cairo by Mr. Sisco, worked a dramatic, overnight change in the mood of Israel's leaders. Sources close to the government said the atmosphere changed from a grim pessimism last night to ebullient optimism this morning.

[Defense Minister Moshe Dayan reflected this new mood today in a speech before a graduating class of air force pilots in which he said that Israel was standing "on the threshold of a true peace settlement between us and the Arabs."]

# Nixon Proposes Broad Plan To Combat Energy Shortage

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which prevent utilities and industrial plants from switching from coal to petroleum fuels. This is intended to reduce a growing demand for residual oil.

Thermostats in federal buildings will be reduced to a range of 65 to 68 degrees, which will save an estimated 19 percent in fuel compared with last winter. Mr. Nixon asked that homeowners also lower their thermostats and that factories make an equivalent reduction through lowering thermostats or curtailing working hours.

In an attempt to reduce gasoline demand, the President directed that operators of federal motor vehicles observe a 50-mile-an-hour speed limit. He urged governors to seek similar limits in their states and urged state and local governments to set aside bus lanes, establish higher parking taxes, block off certain city districts to cars with only one occupant and provide preferential parking for car pools.

Not only automobiles will be affected.

The President ordered reduced quantities of fuel for aircraft, which will lead to a 10 percent cutback in flights and rescheduling of arrival and departure times.

Mr. Nixon also asked the Atomic Energy Commission to speed up the licensing of nuclear plants in an effort to reduce the time from their proposal to completion from 10 to six years.

Along with Mr. Nixon's proposals for immediate fuel conservation and his call for standby rationing controls, he proposed a long-term conservation policy aimed at making the United States self-sufficient in energy by 1980.

While the President in his message spoke of an "appropriate balancing of environmental interests with energy needs, the immediate effect of the measures appeared to be a setback for environmentalists.

The legislation sought by the administration would authorize the President, acting through the Environmental Protection Agency, to exempt factories and other stationary sources of pollution from federal and state air and water quality laws. This would not have the effect of repealing any laws or lowering any standards. But it would affect the ambitious attempts of anti-pollution agencies to clean up waterways and improve restrictions on pollution during the next decade.

The President also called for the imposition of "energy conservation fees or taxes" on those who use more than a stipulated amount of natural gas or electricity.

Today, the White House said Mr. Nixon is asking governors, mayors and county officials to consider shortening school hours during the winter and extend the term into the summer months to save fuel.

**'Capacity' Coal Production**

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 8 (AP).—The spokesman for one of the nation's top coal producers, who asked not to be identified, today said the industry is "currently operating at capacity. We couldn't mine another ton of coal now. You just can't turn coal on and off like a faucet."

He was commenting on Mr. Nixon's proposal that industry use more coal.

"It's great to hear the President say we're going to switch from oil to coal," the spokesman said, "but the problem is where are we going to get the coal?"

In Washington, National Coal Association president Carl E. Bagge said, "We're going to have real problems in trying to increase our productive capacity."

# Mrs. Meir Will Visit London; No Plan to See Tory Leaders

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Premier Golda Meir of Israel today threw British leaders into turmoil by announcing a quick weekend visit to London—without asking to meet any member of the government.

Her action seemed to represent a diplomatic snub for Prime Minister Edward Heath, whose policies in the Mideast war have been denounced by Israel as pro-Arab.

Mr. Heath immediately ordered Foreign Office diplomats to offer the blunt-spoken Israeli leader the chance of a get-together. This would have the effect of reinforcing the British claim to a role in any Mideastern peacemaking process.

But initial Israeli responses to Britain's overture were cool.

"The prime minister's sole purpose," Israeli government officials said, "is to attend a meeting of the Socialist International."

The Socialist International is a grouping of about 35 Socialist parties in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. Mrs. Meir, as leader of Israel's Labor party, is a vice-president. It was she who initiated moves for the emergency one-day meeting in London on the Mideast crisis in consultation with fellow Socialists Willy Brandt and Harold Wilson. Mr. Brandt is West German chancellor, and former Prime Minister Wilson heads Britain's opposition Labor party.

If, in the end, Mrs. Meir takes up Mr. Heath's bid for a parley, it will be an occasion for some plain speaking. Israelis have accused the Heath government of helping the Arabs militarily as well as politically in order to safeguard Britain's oil supplies.

The meeting Sunday will bring together the heads of at least six European Socialist governments—West Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. François Mitterrand, leader of the strong French Socialist party, also will attend. Mr. Wilson will be presiding.

*To Florida Builder*

# Nixon Campaign Aide Denies Offering Favors for Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—A Nixon re-election campaign official denied under oath today a Florida builder's testimony that he promised to solve the builder's legal problems in exchange for a $100,000 cash contribution.

Benjamin Fernandez, who headed the Hispanic Finance Committee to Re-elect the President, rejected the charges made yesterday by John J. Priestes of Coral Gables, Fla.

In an opening statement before the Senate Watergate committee, Mr. Fernandez said he was "appalled, shocked and disgusted with the tenor of his [Mr. Prieste's] "testimony."

Mr. Fernandez said that a meeting he had with Mr. Priestes was arranged by the builder's associates, that "I never asked him for a dime," and that Mr. Priestes "was never promised" any favors—directly or indirectly—in exchange for his donation" of $25,000 to Mr. Nixon's re-election effort.

According to the Fernandez version, Mr. Priestes "volunteered to make a $25,000 donation which would be paid by one check."

Mr. Fernandez said there was never a request for Mr. Priestes to make his donation in cash and that, contrary to Mr. Priestes's testimony, the builder never asked former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans to pick up a telephone and call Housing Secretary George Romney about the builder's troubles with the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. Priestes's testimony was heard yesterday as the Watergate committee began its probe of campaign financing.

Mr. Fernandez called Mr. Priestes "a convicted liar." Mr. Priestes is scheduled to begin serving next week a one-year sentence for income tax and FHA violations.

Part of Mr. Fernandez's testimony was in contrast to written statements and affidavits from others connected with the affair.

Hugh W. Sloan jr., former treasurer of the Nixon Re-election Finance Committee, said that Mr. Fernandez did identify Mr. Priestes as a potential $100,000 campaign contributor in arranging a meeting for him with Mr. Stans, the Nixon campaign's finance chairman.

Mr. Fernandez said that a $100,000 figure was never mentioned and that Mr. Priestes offered only a $25,000 donation which later was returned.

In an affidavit, Carlos Nunez, a Priestes associate, said that he introduced Mr. Fernandez to Mr. Priestes at a party. He said that the builder's problems with the federal government were mentioned because the builder's name was a subject of constant newspaper headlines.

Although he was concentrating his fund-raising efforts at the time in Florida, Mr. Fernandez testified he never knew the nature of Mr. Priestes's problems.

Mr. Fernandez agreed with a statement provided by Mr. Stans yesterday that Mr. Priestes's $25,000 check was returned after a background verification and that Mr. Stans ordered all further contacts broken.

"The man is a convicted liar," he said of Mr. Priestes. "I wouldn't believe him if he said the sun was rising tomorrow."

AP.

John J. Priestes

# *President's Secretary Asserts Tape Quality Is 'Very Bad'*

(Continued from Page 1)

in at a minimum cost, I think $2,500 for the entire system," he said.

Mr. Ziegler also said that there was never any mention of the poor quality of the tapes because the White House worked on the assumption that the tapes would never be heard publicly.

During her testimony, Miss Woods cleared up the mysterious "gap" in one of the tapes that was referred to in earlier testimony.

Yesterday, John C. Bennett, a deputy of White House Chief of Staff Alexander M. Haig jr., told Judge Sirica that Miss Woods had come to his office complaining that there was a gap in one of the tapes. He said that he "presumed" that she was referring to a tape of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d but could not say what the date of the conversation was or what exactly was meant by a "gap."

Today, Miss Woods said that there was really no gap at all. She explained that she had been looking for the continuation of an April 16, 1973, conversation between the President and Mr. Dean on one tape reel and that it had been found for her by special Watergate consultant J. Fred Buzhardt on another reel.

**'Perfectly Satisfied'**

Asked if she was sure there was no gap, she replied, "I'm perfectly satisfied there was no gap."

One of the two missing tapes is that for the evening of April 15, 1973, a Sunday, when the President and Mr. Dean discussed the Watergate cover-up, according to Mr. Dean's testimony.

In describing her experiences with the tapes, Miss Woods told the court that she did not begin listening to them until the weekend of Sept. 29, when she was called to Camp David, Md., by the President "to do a special job." She said the President told her "he would like to have the gist of the tapes."

"I had gone up there thinking I could finish it in one weekend," she told Judge Sirica, and came back without finishing one. And I don't mean one tape, I mean one conversation."

However, she said that part of her problems stemmed from an unfamiliar transcribing machine, which had to be worked by hand instead of the pedal arrangement found on office dictating machines.

Miss Woods told the court that she continued to work on the tapes, off and on, for more than a month. She said that on Oct. 4 she sequestered herself at Key Biscayne, Fla., and worked while Secret Service agents guarded the tapes.

She said she finally completed the work on Oct. 23 or 24. She described the results as a single typewritten copy which was "given directly, personally by me, to the President." She testified that there were no carbons made and that her typewriter ribbons were burned to prevent anyone from reading anything from them.

She told the court that the President had recognized her problems, after listening to some of the tapes, and had told her, "I'm sorry it's such a terrible job."

Miss Woods said that she told the President that a verbatim transcript was impossible.

"I could not get every word," she told Judge Sirica, "and I don't believe anyone else could."

It was "a very difficult job, not one you'd like for your life work," she said.

She was questioned by White House attorney Samuel J. Powers on whether she had altered the tape.

Mr. Powers, who joined the White House legal staff only yesterday, asked her if at any time she had attempted to edit the tape.

"Oh, no, sir, not at all," Miss Woods replied.

She was also questioned by Assistant Special Prosecutor Jill Volmer on the possibility that she had accidentally erased part of the tapes.

"I was careful not to touch that side of the machine... I think I used every precaution possible," Miss Woods said.

Miss Woods also testified that she still had 14 tapes in her possession, locked in a safe in her office.

"They're in your safe?" she was asked.

"Unless someone has stolen them since I left at a quarter to 10 this morning," Miss Woods replied.

Miss Woods was the first witness to testify from personal knowledge that the tapes might be defective. Late yesterday White House sources said that because of various defects the tapes would probably fail to provide definitive answers to questions about Mr. Nixon's role in the Watergate affair.

These sources said there was serious concern among presidential advisers that this would further strain the already shaky credibility of the White House.

One presidential adviser said bluntly that everyone will say the tapes have been doctored no matter how reasonable the explanations may be. He added that he personally was sure the tapes had not been altered.

However, another source had said the problems concerning the tapes are of a suspicious nature with some conversations appearing to have been partially erased and some made incomprehensible by background noise which could have been purposely injected into the recording.

**Technical Problems**

Four other sources denied that there had been any tampering and insisted that the problems were only of a technical nature which could be satisfactorily explained in court.

After Miss Woods was excused from the witness stand, the deputy assistant Secret Service director, Alfred Wong, testified that it was possible that the ultrathin tape could have been stretched, tangled or otherwise mutilated by the repeated starting and stopping and playbacks such as those done by Miss Woods in her transcribing.

There had been previous testimony showing that numerous tapes had been checked out of the safe in which they were kept and there was no way of determining how many times each of these tapes had been played.

After Mr. Wong's testimony, Judge Sirica recessed the hearing until the afternoon.

Opening the afternoon session, Deputy Watergate Prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste said that the prosecution force had not yet formed any opinion on the tape question. "We don't know what we believe," he said.

Mr. Haldeman then took the stand and explained that he listened to the March 21 tape twice on consecutive days, because, after the first listening, the President had asked him questions on the tape that he could not answer.

The former White House chief of staff admitted that he took out a group of tapes but insisted that he only listened to one reel.

# Krogh Seeks To Subpoena Nixon, Tapes

## Chief 'Plumber' Wants President in Court

By William Farr

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—Egil (Bud) Krogh is seeking permission to subpoena President Nixon for court appearance here to produce all tapes and documents in his possession relating to the White House "Plumbers" unit Mr. Krogh once headed.

Mr. Krogh's attorney, Norbert Schlei, has filed an affidavit asserting, "President Nixon has, for his own reasons, so far refused to cooperate . . . in permitting access to potentially exculpatory evidence."

The effort to have Mr. Nixon personally appear here was revealed yesterday when documents were made public in connection with motions made by Mr. Krogh and three other former White House aides indicted for the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

A hearing on the motions is scheduled Monday.

In the motion filed on Mr. Krogh's behalf, his attorney maintains he could not specifically inventory all of those things being sought because of "...secret, massive and multiple investigations and lack of cooperation by the person having custody of relevant tape recordings and documents."

**Meeting With Nixon**

However, Mr. Schlei is specific when he refers to the meeting at which Mr. Nixon directed Mr. Krogh to form the group which came to be known as the Plumbers.

Referring to this meeting, the Krogh motion states:

"The . . . group was established at the explicit direction of President Nixon. On July 24, 1971, at a meeting held in the Oval Office . . . in which the President, Krogh and codefendant [John] Ehrlichman were participants, Krogh was directed to form the . . . group.

"Nixon has subsequently acknowledged that all conversations which took place in the Oval Office were tape-recorded and that he has custody of the tape recordings.

"Hence, the precise instructions given Krogh, and an explanation for the order, and subsequent relevant conversations may be recalled by recourse to the tapes."

**Nixon Disclosure**

Mr. Nixon publicly disclosed on May 22 that he formed the Plumbers unit shortly after the publication of the Pentagon papers in 1971.

This special investigations unit gained its nickname because it had the mission of tracking down "leaks of national security information."

This led to the break-in at the Beverly Hills office of Dr. Lewis J. Fielding in September, 1971.

Charges of conspiracy and burglary were brought by a Los Angeles County grand jury Sept. 4 against Mr. Krogh, Mr. Ehrlichman, David Young and G. Gordon Liddy for their alleged part in the scheme to obtain Dr. Ellsberg's medical records.

Mr. Krogh's motion maintains he will be denied a fair trial if he is unable to obtain the presidential tapes and documents.

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# 2 Arab States Said To Send Oil to Dutch

BONN, Nov. 8 (AP).—Despite a proclaimed Arab boycott on oil deliveries to the Netherlands, a tanker full of oil left each of two Arab states Sunday headed for Rotterdam, informed sources said in Bonn today.

The sources declined to give details, but they reported the shipments as an apparent indication that not all Arab states were keeping to the proclaimed oil cutoff to the Netherlands in retaliation for its allegedly pro-Israel

# *AFL-CIO Launches Campaign For Impeachment of Nixon*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The AFL-CIO began a nationwide lobbying campaign today for immediate impeachment of President Nixon, saying the President "has given clear evidence he does not intend to resign."

The 13.5-million-member labor federation is the first national organization with political muscle to push actively for Mr. Nixon's impeachment.

A sharply worded statement accusing the President of, among other things, having "consistently lied to the American people," was prepared by the leadership for distribution at factory gates and union meetings and for mailing to rank-and-file workers.

**Urged to Write**

It urges all union members to write their congressmen and Rep. Peter Rodino, D., N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to make them "aware of the need for urgency in voting the impeachment of the President."

With congressional mail running heavily in favor of impeachment, Rep. Rodino's committee has begun studying possible grounds for such action.

The AFL-CIO is credited with having one of the most effective lobbying organizations on Capitol Hill when it comes to bread-and-butter issues affecting workers' pocketbooks. Its successes on philosophical issues, however, have been limited.

Meanwhile, there were these other developments:

● Former Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus said today that the only way President Nixon can convince the country he is worthy of its trust "is to reveal everything he has" about the Watergate case.

Mr. Ruckelshaus, who quit Oct. 20 with Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson rather than obey Mr. Nixon's order to fire special prosecutor Archibald Cox, told a group of reporters:

"The public interest today is tied up with the President's ability to inspire the confidence of the people. I don't see how he can do that without turning over all documents relevant to the case."

● Six of the seven original Watergate defendants will be given final sentences tomorrow by U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica.

The six men are E. Howard Hunt jr., James W. McCord jr., Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Frank A. Sturgis and Virgilio R. Gonzalez.

● Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Caspar W. Weinberger admitted yesterday that the Watergate case has had a "depressing" effect on government, but he said the Nixon administration is now beginning to devote more time "to the business of government" than it has in the last five months.

"A great deal of important government matters were neglected to some extent" because of the White House's concern with Watergate and related investigations, he told a group of newsmen.

● In Kensett, Ark., Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., predicted last night that President Nixon will resign "within a short period of time."

In an interview with the Associated Press, Rep. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he thinks Mr. Nixon will be forced to resign because "of the pressure from the press primarily . . . and also from the public and the Congress."

● Roger C. Crampton, former assistant attorney general and now dean of the Cornell University Law School, said Mr. Nixon should resign. He made the statement during congressional testimony about proposed legislation to create a court-appointed Watergate special prosecutor.

Mr. Crampton described Mr. Nixon's recent actions as "irrational" and "of doubtful legality and little wisdom."

# Repairs Started On Skylab Rocket

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 8 (AP).—Space agency technicians began replacing eight defective stabilizing fins on the Skylab-3 booster rocket today, hoping to avoid another delay in the launching.

Officials reported that the work on the launch pad was progressing well, while the astronauts who will fly the mission were being fitted for their spacesuits in a building five miles away.

Discovery of hairline cracks in the fins yesterday forced officials to postpone the launching by five days, from Saturday until Thursday. Officials said the cracks most likely were caused by salt air corrosion.

# WEATHER

| | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 8 | 46 | Overcast |
| ANKARA | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 11 | 52 | Fair |
| BEIRUT | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 6 | 43 | Cloudy |
| BERLIN | 3 | 37 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 3 | 37 | Overcast |
| BUDAPEST | 7 | 45 | Cloudy |
| CAIRO | 14 | 57 | Fair |
| CASABLANCA | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 21 | 70 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 7 | 45 | Rain |
| GENEVA | 6 | 43 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| LAS PALMAS | 23 | 74 | Cloudy |
| LISBON | 9 | 48 | Clear |
| LONDON | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| MADRID | 5 | 41 | Clear |
| MILAN | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| MONTREAL | 2 | 35 | Snow |
| MOSCOW | 0 | 32 | Clear |
| MUNICH | 3 | 37 | Snow |
| NEW YORK | 8 | 46 | Sunny |
| NICE | — | — | Unavailable |
| OSLO | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| PARIS | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| PRAGUE | 7 | 45 | Cloudy |
| ROME | 10 | 50 | Sunny |
| SOFIA | 5 | 41 | Cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 2 | 36 | Overcast |
| TEHRAN | — | — | Unavailable |
| TEL AVIV | 18 | 64 | Clear |
| TUNIS | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| VENICE | 11 | 53 | Cloudy |
| VIENNA | 7 | 45 | Cloudy |
| WARSAW | 8 | 47 | Rain |
| WASHINGTON | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| ZURICH | 3 | 38 | Cloudy |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. cities at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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*...ks Seen During Mideast War*

# ...entagon May Seek Increase ... $2-3 Billion in Its Budget

By Michael Getler

...ASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP). ... Pentagon is considering ... Congress for an increase ... much as $3 billion to $4 bil... ...n the defense budget this ...o remedy what it believes are possible deficiencies in American military preparedness, deficiencies brought out by the Middle East war.

The largest item in the supplemental budget request being put together involves a potentially significant increase in the jet transports available to expand U.S. military airlift capacity.

Among the proposals under consideration is reopening of Lockheed production lines for the huge C-5A transport, a plane which has been roundly criticized in recent years but which carried much of the emergency airlift of arms to Israel during the recent war.

Other planes are also being considered — including possible military versions of the Boeing-747 and the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 commercial airliners, already in production—and a bigger version of the older Lockheed-built C-141 military jet. The Air Force, however, favors the C-5A.

**Not Approved Yet**

In confirming today that a supplemental budget request was being prepared, Defense Department officials stressed that the proposal and its price tag had not yet been reviewed or approved by Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger.

Mr. Schlesinger, however, some weeks ago ordered the military to submit proposals for improving readiness within certain financial guidelines.

On Capitol Hill, the Pentagon's request could meet opposition from some lawmakers who suspect that the Defense Department is seeking to use the Arab-Israeli war as a wedge to lift U.S. military spending even higher, with bipartisan support.

The exepected budget request would be in addition to the $2.2-billion emergency request that the White House already has sent to Congress to pay for arms shipped to Israel.

Both of these would be in addition to fiscal 1974's original $79-billion spending proposal that the Pentagon sent to Congress in January.

**Stockpile Shortages**

Friday, a senior Pentagon official, who asked not to be identified, first suggested the possibility of a new defense budget hike by revealing that the need to rush large quantities of arms to Israel quickly had exposed some shortages in U.S. stockpiles.

These shortages were portrayed mostly as involving bombs, artillery shells and other munitions.

Also, the Middle East war showed that several new U.S. anti-tank and air-to-air missiles worked well and the Pentagon now feels not only that it needs to replace these but also that it should stockpile more.

But, in raising the stockpile issue, the Pentagon in fact was raising the much broader question of whether American arms reserves should be designed for the first time to meet not only U.S. needs but to fill the sudden and potentially large need of any ally, not just Israel.

## *...oldwater Sees ...hreat to U.S. ...n War Curbs*

...OCATELLO, Idaho, Nov. 8 ...—Sen. Barry Goldwater ... called the congressional ...ride of President Nixon's ... of a war-power measure ... of the most dangerous ...gs that has ever happened ...his country."

...ince the Revolutionary ... the dangers of Congress ...ding in military affairs ...been recognized," the Ari... Republican told students ...daho State University yes...ay.

"...e came very close to los... that war for that same ...n and the founding fath... ...ecognized Congress should ... nothing to do with it. ... I was an enemy of the ...ed States and knew I ...1 provoke the United ...es to war and have 60 ... to prepare internal pres... I'd be the happiest man ...e world."

## *...ergy Study ...cuses U.S., ...l Industry*

By Tim O'Brien

...SHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP). ...0,000-word Senate study of ...S. energy crisis has con... that government and oil... ...ry policies contributed ...y to fuel shortages last ... and summer.

... report was prepared by ...enate Permanent Subcom... on Investigations, chaired ...m. Henry M. Jackson, D.,

...aid federal import policies ...d the importation of suffi... quantities of crude oil to ... growing demands. Sen... ...n said the study also ...d that the government's ...nce on keeping down heat... prices contributed substan... to the shortages that oc... ...l last winter.

... Jackson said that, "for ...najor oil companies, the ...ges were good for busi... The study found that the ...rgest oil companies showed ...s from 25 to 48 percent ...r for the first six months ...3 compared with the same ... in 1972. The study said ... came primarily from ...e sales and that the com... were "anxious to convert ... oil into gasoline rather ... fuel oil."

**Prices Frozen in 1971**

...-oil prices were frozen in ...at their lowest seasonal

... study found that oil refin... operating at less than full ...ty during 1972, added to ...winter shortages. "Refin... located east of the Rocky ...ains operated at 87.5 per... of capacity during 1972, in ...rison to the maximum sus...le rate of 92 percent," the ... said.

...e subcommittee will inquire ... the attitude of the leaders ...e big oil companies when ...educed refinery runs." Sen. ...n said. "We want to care... probe allegations that this ...ne perfect climate to elimi... the challenge of indepen... ...rice competition."

... Jackson said that in the ...of 1972, with the winter ...ges just over the horizon, ...nd of paralysis set in on ...l oil policy-makers. They ...d unable to move deci... ..."

... subcommittee will begin ...gs on current energy poli... ...ov. 20.

# ...Y. Hospitals Cut Services, ...pplies Dwindle in Strike

...W YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).— ...York hospitals struck yes... by nonmedical workers ...ervices yesterday—including ...ency aid—as medical sup... dwindled and piles of gar... grew.

... strike that began Monday ... New York hospitals and ...g homes by 30,000 mem... of the Drug and Hospital ...ers Union erupted into ...-line violence Tuesday and ...day and 19 persons were ...ed.

... hospitals stepped up the ...e of convalescing pa... to ease the strain on facili... ...nd personnel. They began ...igating a possible health ... from growing heaps of ref... including used bandages, ...es and operating room ...

...y hospitals reported drastic ... in services—some even in... ...g emergency rooms. The ...ion was aggravated by a growing shortage of linens, food and medical supplies, one hospital spokesman said.

The strike was attributed to the failure of the Cost of Living Council to act on a 7 1/2 percent wage increase supposed to go into effect July 1.

In other U. S. walkouts, Trans World Airlines remained grounded for the fourth day today in a strike by stewardesses and stewards.

In Milwaukee, about half the city's firemen have been calling in sick since Sunday morning, when their contract with the city expired. A city council spokesman said the union has turned down an offer of a $1,900 annual wage increase. Two hundred National Guardsmen have been nationalized to staff undermanned fire stations.

New York City firemen were back on the job after striking for five hours Tuesday and then agreeing to submit their contract demands to binding arbitration.

Un... Press International.

Unidentified relatives stand outside home where nine people we... shot to death.

*9 Persons Found Shot to Death*

# Two Men Sought in Calif. Murders Seized

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 8 (AP).—Two fugitives sought for questioning in the slaying of nine persons in a central California home were arrested in Sacramento today.

Douglas Gretzler, 22, of New York City, was apprehended during a search of the Clunie Hotel four blocks from the state capitol.

Officers said they were tipped off by a clerk who saw their pictures in a Sacramento newspaper.

His companion, Willie Luther Steelman, 28, of Lodi, Calif., surrendered at an apartment house 90 minutes later after police fired a tear gas canister into the building.

Officers had assured Steelman in a message broadcast over a Sacramento rock music station that he would not be harmed, but he did not surrender until the tear gas was fired.

Then, Steelman emerged following a slim blonde woman, who was not identified.

The girl tossed a pistol on the ground before coming out.

Steelman had lived in the apartment for the last two months, other residents said.

The men and the girl were taken to police headquarters for questioning. They were to be taken later to Stockton, the seat of San Joaquin County, where the killings occurred.

Both men are also wanted on a two-count murder warrant in Phoenix, Ariz., and on a variety of other charges in Santa Rosa and Yolo County, California, officers said.

San Joaquin County authorities said Steelman was once a mental patient at Stockton State Hospital. He escaped from there in 1968.

**Bound and Gagged**

The nine victims at Victor, Calif., included seven adults, all bound and gagged, and two children.

They were identified as Walter Parkin, 33, the owner of a grocery market in Victor; his wife, Joanne, 31; their children Lisa, 11, and Bobby, 9; Richard A. Earl, a neighbor; Mr. Earl's wife, Wanda; their son, Ricky, 15; their daughter, Debby, 18, and Mark Lang, 20, identified as Debby's boy friend.

Stockton Sheriff Michael N. Canlis said money was missing from the safe of Mr. Parkin's market and that the slayings and theft may have been connected.

Mr. Canlis said 26 shots were fired in the Parkin home killings. They came from a small-caliber weapon, he said, and all the victims had been shot at least twice, with wounds in the head, neck and heart area.

## *Jaworski Claims He Has Power to 'Sue President'*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Newly appointed Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworksi told a House Judiciary subcommittee today that he had been given assurances by the White House chief of staff that, as special prosecutor, he had the right to "sue the President," if necessary, in conducting his investigation.

He said that before he agreed to succeed Archibald Cox after Mr. Cox was fired as special prosecutor, "I wanted assurances beyond those that had been received by Cox." Mr. Jaworski said that Alexander M. Haig jr., the White House staff chief, used the words "sue the President" as an example of the complete independenee Mr. Jaworski would have.

"Haig discussed the matter with the President and then told me I had that absolute assurance," Mr. Jaworski said.

In view of Mr. Nixon's Oct. 26 press-conference statement that he would not provide presidential documents to a special prosecutor, Rep. Robert W. Kartenmeir, D., Wis., asked the witness: "Has the President's position changed?" Mr. Jaworski replied: "Yes."

He appeared before the subcommittee to urge it to lay aside legislatoin for the creation of a special prosecutor outside the executive branch. Mr. Jaworski said that such an appointment would be a controversial, time-consuming process that would delay and confuse the Watergate investigation.

# Calif. Man Guilty In Killing Mother, 7 Other Women

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Nov. 8 (AP).—A jury found Edmund Emil Kemper 3d to be sane and guilty today in the slayings of his mother and seven other women. It was his second murder conviction in 10 years and brought to 10 the number of killings in which he has been found guilty.

The 25-year-old defendant was convicted at age 15 of killing his paternal grandparents, for which he served five years in a state mental hospital.

"I agree with your verdict entirely," Santa Cruz County Superior Court Judge Harry Brauer told the six men and six women jurors after announcing their findings. They deemed Kemper guilty on eight counts of first-degree murder and judged him sane. They had deliberated five hours. The judge scheduled sentencing for 8:30 a.m. tomorrow.

As the verdict was read, Kemper, who is 6 feet 9 inches tall and weighs 280 pounds, was impassive. He had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity.

He was arrested in Pueblo, Colo., in April and made tape-recorded confessions about killing six hitchhiking coeds, his mother and one of her friends.

## *Washington Post Sued by Rebozo For $10 Million*

MIAMI, Nov. 8 (AP).—C.G. (Bebe) Rebozo, a close friend of President Nixon, has filed a $10-million libel suit against The Washington Post.

Attorneys for Mr. Rebozo filed the suit in federal court yesterday, charging that The Post libeled the Key Biscayne banker in an Oct. 25 article that claimed that Mr. Rebozo cashed $91,500 in stolen stocks in 1968 after being told they were stolen.

Mr. Rebozo's suit charges the story was false and malicious.

The Post article was based on the sworn statments of insurance investigator George Riley that are contained in a Miami court file.

The suit said that Mr. Riley's statements are "patently false" and his testimony "incredible and unworthy of belief."

The second paragraph of The Post's story included a statement by a Rebozo lawyer denying that Mr. Rebozo knew the stock was stolen.

## *Two Britons Arrested As Spies in Yugoslavia*

BELGRADE, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Yugoslav military authorities have charged two young Britons with spying, military sources said today.

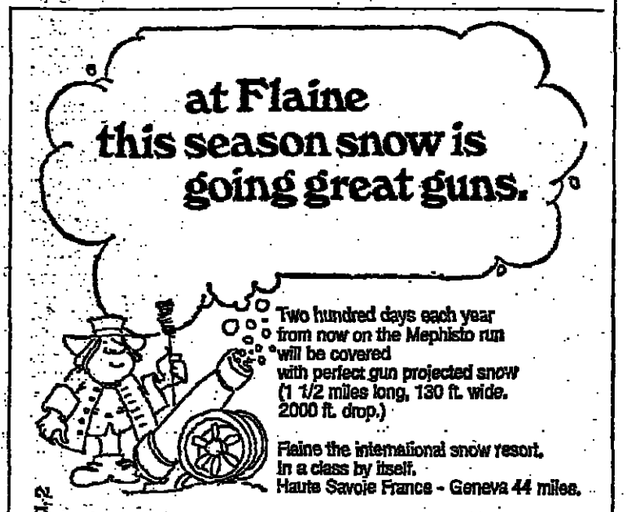
A British Embassy spokesman confirmed that Paul Mason, 22, and Robert Curtis, 21, had been arrested a month ago while touring the country by car and allegedly making sketches of planes and other military objects. Family sources said the two are keen plane spotters. Mr. Curtis is an assistant traffic controller at London Heathrow Airport and Mr. Mason is an insurance clerk.

# Illinois to Probe Police Brutality

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—An Illinois state grand jury was ordered Tuesday to investigate allegations of brutality by members of the 14,000-man Chicago police force.

Illinois State's Attorney Bernard Carey said in announcing the investigation that "police brutality poses a tremendous threat to the peace and security of our community."

The probe follows a series of reports by the Chicago Tribune alleging acts of brutality by members of the police force against a series of victims, many of them black. The police force already faces a series of allegations of corruption and the police chief, James Conlisk, resigned recently.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Unsure How He'll Make a Living

# *Agnew Continues to Close Up His Office*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—In the month since he quit as Vice-President, Spiro T. Agnew has been sifting the relics of his mutilated political career and preparing to meet an uncertain future. A very basic question is how he will make a living.

On Saturday, it will be exactly one month since Oct. 10 when Agnew resigned and pleaded no contest to a charge of evading $13,551 in 1967 federal income tax. He was fined $10,000 and sentenced to three years' probation.

Agnew has no job and no known income. He is threatened with losing his right to practice law and faces possible Internal Revenue Service suits for thousands of dollars in back taxes.

Associates who were asked how Agnew would make a living said they did not know.

Yet they say he shows no sign of depression.

"He had his whole staff out to his house last Saturday night for a buffet dinner and he was just amazing," one friend said. "He looked fit. He was calm and strong as ever. Judy [Mrs. Agnew] looked terrific, if anything better than I've seen her. You couldn't call it a wake at all. It was a very pleasant time of renewing old acquaintances."

Meanwhile, Agnew is working at winding up the affairs of his vice-presidency. The White House provided for him a renovated townhouse with offices normally reserved for former presidents. The house is across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House and is maintained by the General Services Administration.

"The White House controls who uses that house, but we maintain it," a GSA spokesman said. "I doubt that Mr. Agnew is paying rent. I don't think it would be fair to charge him. He's closing out a federal office and it's a legitimate use for that building. Of course, he doesn't have the right to use it for any personal business."

**Staff Gets Jobs**

Most of Agnew's former staff is being placed in other jobs by the White House personnel office, but Agnew has kept several of them, at government expense, to help him wind up his official affairs. These include his chief of staff, Arthur Sohmer, and military aide, Brig. Gen. John M. Dunn.

Neither Mr. Sohmer nor Gen. Dunn could be reached for comment on their jobs.

After Agnew's resignation, the Senate approved for him a 30-day franking—or free mailing—privilege and he continues to have Secret Service protection.

Agnew's treatment since his resignation was criticized today by Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., who has asked the GAO for an investigation.

Rep. Moss said in a letter to the GAO that he understood Agnew also was getting government limousines and drivers and the use of military aircraft.

There is a law providing transition expenses for former presidents and vice-presidents at the time of an administration changeover.

Rep. Moss asked for an opinion on whether this applied in Agnew's case, saying the expenses for the various services that Agnew was getting "could actually offset or even make good whatever fines he has thus far had assessed upon him by the courts."

# House Unit Votes to Speed Social Security Benefits Rise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—The House Ways and Means Committee changed its mind yesterday, turned its back on the White House and voted to raise Social Security benefits 7 percent in April and 4 percent more in July.

The increases would be financed by raising the payroll-tax wage base—the level of wages against which Social Security taxes are paid—to $13,200 effective Jan. 1. The current $10,800 base already is set to go to $12,600 on Jan. 1 under existing law.

The House, meanwhile, voted to raise the federal debt ceiling to only $475.7 billion through next June 30, $4.3 billion less than the administration had asked for and $3.3 billion less than the Ways and Means Committee had recommended.

The White House supported a Social Security bill that Ways and Means approved on Tuesday, raising benefits 10 percent in one step, but not until July, after this fiscal year is over.

Southern Democrats joined with committee Republicans in Tuesday's vote. Yesterday, however, the Southerners turned around, and finally even the Republicans gave in. Committee Democrats said the cost of living has risen so fast that it would be unfair to make Social Security recipients wait until July.


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# The Other 'Cease-Fire' in Vietnam

"Immediately after the cease-fire," the Vietnam cease-fire agreement of Jan. 28 promised grandly, "the two South Vietnamese parties will... achieve national reconciliation and concord... [and] insure the democratic liberties of the people." In fact, South Vietnam has yet to witness anything faintly resembling a cease-fire; Saigon estimates that 50,000 soldiers have died in battle since January. Nor has national reconciliation been achieved; the Saigon government and its Communist challengers *remain indisposed to compromise. Nor* are democratic liberties being restored; each of the rivals for power in South Vietnam feels that if it introduced such liberties in areas under its control, the other side would exploit them. So it is that the bodies which the agreement set up as forums for cooperation, such as the "two-party joint military commission," have become arenas in which Saigon and the Viet Cong [and Hanoi] extend their contest by political means. Meanwhile, the war, at a certain level, goes on.

* * *

This is, no doubt, tragic. But it must be said that for all the hopeful promise of the January agreement, no realistic observer of the Vietnam scene ever thought that the "cease-fire" would do more than mark a transition from one stage to another of a struggle that had been raging already for more than a generation. Nor was it realistic to expect that either of the contestants could manage an easy or early victory. After all, it was only because an apparent balance or stalemate existed that a Vietnam agreement could be drawn. Military and political developments since January have essentially validated the parties' mutual judgment then that this balance did exist.

The Saigon government and the Communist side alike have worked since then to *consolidate and expand their respective* areas of control. As it happened, Saigon entered the period relatively well supplied, so there has been no call or need for the United States to violate the one-for-one resupply provision of the cease-fire agreement. On their part, the Viet Cong and Hanoi accepted the cease-fire knowing—as everyone knew—that they could and would resupply in violation of the agreement. This they have done. Recently, the pace of infiltration from Hanoi has intensified, raising the question of whether or when another major offensive may take place. But Saigon, watching closely and coolly, gives every sign of being able to handle what comes on its own.

We have full confidence in Saigon's judgment on this score. The United States gave it years to prepare its own defense and it is heartening to see that Saigon is approaching what may be its first hard military test, since the American withdrawal, without flinching. Further, we are pleased that the Nixon administration has kept its own anxieties about developments in South Vietnam within reasonable bounds. Granted, there lingers in some administration quarters a tendency to believe that a Communist offensive against Saigon would require an American response. But this is not in the cards. Vietnam has been effectively removed from the great-power chessboard; no foreseeable denouement there threatens damage *to the United States on any scale requiring* renewed American intervention. Congress, in effect, sanctioned and accepted co-responsibility for this state of affairs last summer when it forbade the President to respond militarily in any way without its prior consent.

* * *

Though the President has no "stick" left to use against North Vietnam, he has a "carrot"—his offer of reconstruction aid. Aid talks have been suspended for some months. Hanoi, which has violated the military provisions of the cease-fire agreement right and left, would dearly like Mr. Nixon to use American influence to force Saigon's compliance with the political provisions, or at least with those political provisions exploitable by Hanoi and the Viet Cong. But the President is, wisely, sitting back, letting the Vietnamese work things out in their own way: He has little incentive to offer aid to Hanoi, or to use influence on Saigon, until Hanoi gives its own indications of living up to the cease-fire agreement. Meanwhile, the war goes on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Cairo Revisited

After more than six years of artificial and largely symbolic estrangement, the United States and Egypt have agreed to resume diplomatic relations. This adds to the encouraging side of the balance in which the Middle East hangs so precariously; its counterweight is the increasingly ominous threat of renewed Arab-Israeli combat at any moment, this time with a real possibility of Soviet military participation. These are surely critical days for peace or war in the Middle East.

All sides maintain reserve and apparent room for maneuver as Secretary Kissinger continues on his way across the Arab world, though isolated shootouts still fracture tense truce lines and warnings of new combat could too easily turn into self-fulfilling prophecies. Israeli Premier Golda Meir has wisely postponed her public report on the Washington phase of the peace talks, and the secrecy surrounding Mr. Kissinger's talks in the Arab capitals may be an accurate *measure of the seriousness with which they* are being pursued.

It is obviously significant that President Sadat could act to repair the old breach with the United States immediately after his intense talks with the secretary of state; he conspicuously did not do so in 1971 after meeting former Secretary Rogers in an earlier, less promising peacemaking effort. The long-withheld Egyptian gesture further undermines the defiance of other Arab regimes in imposing their oil sanctions against the United States.

On the Israeli side, the nation is plunged into a state of shock and mourning by final disclosure of the dead and wounded during three weeks of combat. This toll of tragedy should only strengthen Israel's will—not to seek a militant vindication, as hardline Israelis are demanding, but rather to find accommodations that could protect coming generations from repeated carnage.

An important factor in that search for peace, as Israeli leaders have often stated, is the U.S. ability to maintain solid contact with Egypt as well as Israel, to preserve its unique good offices and moderating influence with both sides. In this sense, the *restoration of diplomatic relations between* Washington and Cairo is good for Israel as for the United States and Egypt, and for the cause of peace as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Congress Overrides

The vote in both houses of Congress to override President Nixon's veto of the war powers bill marks a turning point in the continuing struggle to restore the American constitutional system of checks and balances.

The vote, in which Republicans joined Democrats to reassert the role of Congress in war-making decisions, was an undoubted rebuff to a President who has gone too far in asserting his freedom from legal restraints in many areas, both foreign and domestic. Its significance, however, extends beyond the incumbent and the constitutional crises he has provoked, signaling a resurgence of congressional independence after a long period of acquiescence to the executive's accretion of power.

The war powers bill itself is not the revolutionary measure that Mr. Nixon and other critics have attempted to make it out to be. It does not in any way curtail the President's freedom, as commander in chief, to respond to emergency situations. If anything, it gives the chief executive more discretionary authority than the framers of the Constitution intended in order to deal with modern contingencies that they could not have foreseen.

The merit of the bill is that it compels the President to consult with Congress when committing American forces overseas and to obtain congressional consent for any prolonged military action. This is clearly what the Founding Fathers intended when they entrusted to Congress the sole power to declare war. The demonstrated determination of the Congress to regain and exercise this responsibility offers reassuring evidence of the continuing validity and vitality of the constitutional system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 9, 1898

NEW YORK—After one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of American politics, Col. Theodore Roosevelt has been elected governor of the Empire State of New York by a safe majority. With the same impetuosity that characterized him before Santiago de Cuba, the leader of the "Rough Riders" charged over the political fields of his native state, and his success is as much a personal victory for himself as it is a significant victory for the Republican party on a national scale.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 9, 1923

PARIS—The owners of the French rights for the American historical film "The Birth of a Nation," which has been the center of controversy, have been advised that it may again be shown in France starting on Nov. 26. This is said to be the final decision in the case of the film masterpiece by D.W. Griffith, which has several times been shown and then suddenly withdrawn. One of the reasons was the color question, France having many colored subjects.

*'That's a Terrible Habit You've Got There.'*

# *On Legitimacy*

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—In the turmoil of feelings and ideas in America today there is one consistent theme: the country aches for legitimacy. It is weary of surprise, evasion, deception. It yearns for steadiness, trust, openness, law. It yearns for a restored sense of the fitness of things.

The longing for legitimacy is a large element in the wish of more and more Americans to see Richard Nixon gone from the office of President. But others, distressed at what he has done, nevertheless worry that forcing him from office might further damage legitimacy. They fear that too much of our sense of national unity and continuity rests in the figure of the President.

The Constitution gives a definitive answer to that concern. Its framers, who had made a revolution against a king, took care not to rest the safety of their new country on any person. They created instead a system of law, one expressly designed to survive the accidents of human frailty. It is in that system that our legitimacy resides.

### *Traumatic Change*

Experience, moreover, has shown that this country can survive even traumatic change in the presidency. When Franklin Roosevelt died in 1945, he was the only President millions of Americans had known, and they knew almost nothing about his successor, but there was a secure transition. And similarly after the terrible shock of John Kennedy's assassination 10 years ago.

No, the problem of legitimacy does not lie in the fact of a change in the presidency. Indeed, a system so rigid that it could not stand such a change would be doomed. The problem lies, rather, in the manner of the change and the nature of the succession.

Right now some voices are counseling us that Nixon's resignation under pressure would be an illegitimate resolution of the country's torment. Resignation without admission of wrongdoing would leave the question of his guilt or innocence unresolved, it is said, and foster a backlash from people who thought him unfairly treated. The argument is that only the full process of impeachment by the House and trial in the Senate will do.

The premise of that argument is sound. In what we do now we must above all be concerned with legitimacy. But it does not follow that the impeachment course is *the only proper one. The argu*ment seems to me faulty as a matter of law or common sense.

### *An Illusion*

It is an illusion to believe that trials, even ordinary criminal trials, settle all doubts. History is full of great cases to the contrary. How much more likely such a result would be in the impeachment of a president. There would always be a body of opinion doubting any verdict.

Moreover, the very White House tactics that have obstructed the judicial search for truth about the crimes of this administration would doubtless go on in *impeachment. Just consider the* handling of the President's tapes.

Last July 23 Nixon said that the tapes would remain "under my sole personal control." Now we know that in fact they were taken by a number of individuals, under chaotic conditions, with records on scraps of brown paper or none at all. If a corporation whose documents were subpoenaed in an anti-trust case had handled them that way, the responsible officers would be in jail for contempt. There is no earthly way that Judge Sirica can be certain what happened to the tapes. Congress would be in no better position to discover ultimate truths about the tapes or other matters.

More broadly, what is involved here is not a narrow, legalistic question of guilt. The United States faces a crisis of confidence in its President. The resolution of that crisis, whether by impeachment or resignation, will be a political act. In the end the choice must be a prudential one. Neither resignation nor impeachment will be a perfect solution to the trauma imposed on us by Richard Nixon. The Constitution does not command either course, it explicitly envisages both.

### *Flood of Pride*

My own strong feeling is that *the country's sense of legitimacy* will depend much more on what happens after a new president takes office than before. If he moves from seclusion to openness, from provocation to cooperation, from trickery to directness, he will surely release in almost all *Americans a flood of pride in our* country—a renewed sense of fitness. The question is how we can most readily come to that devoutly desired end.

The emerging reaction to Gerald Ford's appearance in the vice-presidential confirmation hearings indicates what Americans long for. Even people with no special admiration for Ford are coming to see in him a promise of conciliation and continuity.

President Nixon, of course, cannot be forced to resign; that decision is up to him. But if he should change his mind and decide to heal his country's wounds more speedily by resignation, no true consideration of legitimacy would demand that the United States go through the further trial of impeachment. Begin the process, yes, go on if we must. But to insist on impeachment would seem less like statesmanship than masochism.

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.*

## *Letters*

### Drug Scarcity

Concerning the article "Scarcity Alters the Drug Trade," (IHT, Nov. 5) let me say that the same conclusions could be reached regarding any commodity. Imagine for a moment what the distribution system might be and what the prices would become if the consumption of alcohol, cigarettes, or coffee were criminal offenses. And would we stop our consumption? I don't think so; we would simply pay more. Prices would rise according to a pure supply and demand situation. Prohibition taught us this and, then like now, it is the do-gooders and the dealers who together want society to have and maintain this "problem," because only by keeping heroin illegal can vast profits be made. Of course if one could purchase heroin legally, the real economic price would be approximately what a package of cigarettes costs. Heroin-users have as much a right to pay a fair economic price as Coca-Cola drinkers.

At a recent UNESCO Conference on Drugs, (to which I was a delegate), some 40 delegates from 15 countries voted unanimously that the criminal aspect of drug consumption should be eliminated immediately.

I believe that "One man's meat is another man's poison." I believe that sovereignty rests with each individual, and that everyone has the right to decide what their body will consume, and the responsibility therefor. The so-called drug problem is largely a libertarian issue, with one group of people attempting, more or less successfully, to dictate to another group what they should or should not do. The real evil to be fought is our perverse desire to prohibit one another's pleasures whether it be pot, pornography, politics, alcohol, poison, or poetry.

JIM HAYNES.

Paris.

### Chile Refugees

A UPI news item (IHT, Oct. 20-21) under the heading: "Chile Refugees Want to Go to East Europe," erroneously attributed a statement to an ICEM official: "Frankly, we do not know what to do about it."

ICEM (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration) is a nonpolitical, technical and humanitarian international organization, whose members are 31 *governments* having recognized the principle of the free movement of people. Its constitution states that "the committee shall be concerned with the migration of refugees for whom arrangement may be made between the committee and the governments of the countries concerned, including those undertaking to receive them." Thus, ICEM is prepared to move refugees from Chile to any country in the world which will accept them, including Eastern Europe.

ROGER WALON,
Chief of Press, ICEM,

Geneva.

*Tradition of Civility*

# Assessing Mr. Ford

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—In this season of troubles in Washington, welcome reassurance is coming from the personality and performance of that comfortingly familiar figure—Gerald R. Ford.

As the Vice-President-designate and heir apparent to a severely beleaguered President, the gentleman from Grand Rapids is the man on the spot. He is the key figure in an unprecedented experiment, testing whether a government of divided partisanship can make an untried provision of the Constitution operate in a climate of pervasive public distrust.

His conscientious preparation, his evident cooperativeness and his candor are making his confirmation *hearings an occasion* in which the country cannot only learn something of the character of its new Vice-President but relearn the value of one of its oldest traditions—the tradition of civility.

### *'Among Friends'*

Ford's second sentence to the Senate Rules Committee was: "I feel that I am among friends." That is a rather remarkable thing for the Republican leader of the House to say to a committee of the Democratic Congress, which is not only sitting in judgment on him but is taking preliminary steps to remove from office the Republican President who appointed him.

But it is a statement that springs naturally to Ford, who operates, under any circumstance, in a tradition of civility, of mutual accommodation, of respect for persons and institutions.

This unwritten tradition underlies the written Constitution, but it has been badly battered in these recent years, as one President lashed out at opponents of his war policies and his successor compiled an "enemies list."

Whatever his shortcomings, in intellect, oratory, or wit, Gerry Ford is one of the most decent human beings in Washington. He is not a hater, nor is he under a constant compulsion to prove his own worth by dominating and downgrading others.

The qualities he has displayed in his confirmation hearings—and in 25 years in Congress—may be just what the doctor ordered for this badly battered republic. A congressman's wife who watched his testimony on television remarked that he reminded her of Eisenhower. He lacks the personality and the smile that made it so easy to "like Ike," but that flat Midwestern voice and that open face encourage trust.

When he says, as he did, that "my platform, gentlemen, is always to support truth and intelligent compromise," you know that is the authentic Ford credo—and not a line some public relations adviser furnished.

A House colleague, enlisting support for his *confirmation* among Democrats, says he has been surprised to learn how many members of the opposition "really do consider Gerry a personal friend." Such friendships are rare among congressmen of opposite parties, and particularly among those whose leadership roles require them to operate, as Ford has, in a highly partisan fashion.

But Ford does not let partisanship carry to the point of personal enmity. It is inconceivable that his office would compile an "enemies list." As remarked *previously here*, his style of leadership in the House has been genuinely open and consultative. As Vice-President or President, he testified, he would continue to make himself accessible to members of Congress and the press.

Even in the stress of this current situation, he has deliberately reached outside his own circle for guidance. In advance of the hearings, he sought out a group of certified "eggheads" and told them he was concerned that his reputation as a non-intellectual not be taken by them as a sign that he was anti-intellectual. He seemed genuinely relieved at being told that the very fact that he had sought such a meeting went a long way toward establishing the point he wanted to make.

A colleague in the Republican leadership says, "We learned very quickly that Gerry does not like to make decisions alone." A Ford administration would be an exercise in collective leadership.

### *Détente Abroad*

Those members of Congress who know him best are unanimous in their belief that, should Ford become President, he would seek to continue the main lines of the Nixon foreign and domestic policy—détente abroad and decentralization at home.

He would try to keep Henry Kissinger and Melvin Laird as his chief foreign and domestic policy lieutenants, knowing full well that both men are more guileful and sophisticated than he is himself.

What Ford would bring to such a government is the simplicity and honesty and openness and benignity that have been missing so long from the White House.

As the awareness of those qualities in him has sunk in, the hunger for their restoration in national leadership has grown. "The sooner the better" doctrine now applies, not just to Ford's confirmation for the vice-presidency, but to the step beyond.

# Will Baghdad Play?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BAGHDAD.—Unprecedented strains on Iraq's relationship with its less militant neighbors, particularly Syria, and with its treaty benefactor, the Soviet Union, may be opening the way for a far more flexible Baghdad foreign and commercial policy, with important prospects for Washington.

Possibly reflecting this change, *Saddam Hussain, the most re*sourceful and powerful figure here as vice-president of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, hinted to us that a reappraisal of relations with the United States might be in order.

"Severance of diplomatic relations *[broken during the six-day* war of 1967]," he said, "should not be permanent. As a matter of fact, there are many countries with disagreements who maintain diplomatic relations."

Likewise, the suave and darkly handsome Hussain carefully indicated that Iraq's awards of multimillion-dollar development contracts to U.S. concerns in the last *few* months would not be revoked (assuming the war isn't renewed).

"If America makes a bid better than others, we waste no time to make the award," he told us. "We cannot lock Iraq up in a safe."

*Often viewed by the West as* Arab enemy No. 1, Iraq was treated by other Arab states as a poor relation before, during and after the war of Yom Kippur. It was relentlessly ignored.

For example, despite the clear language of Article 8 in its 1972 treaty with Moscow—calling for immediate consultation in "situations . . . which threaten the peace of either"—the RCC had no hint from Moscow that war was imminent. Nor did it have a word of consultation on Moscow's sudden decision to try to end it *with a joint U.S.* cease-fire appeal.

The first public comment on the war by Iraq's tightly controlled press on Oct. 6, the day Israeli forces were attacked, was a short radio commentary calling the war just another "imperialist *plot." On Sunday, Oct. 7, a key* Arab diplomat here received this urgent question from the RCC: "Is this war serious?"

On being told it was, Iraq immediately dispatched two armored brigades and part of a third division to the Syrian Mount Hermon front on the Golan Heights. Its air force went into action both on the Syrian and Egyptian fronts.

So unprepared was Iraq that, pitifully short on tank carriers, it had to send its tanks to the Syrian front on their own treads, some 300 miles over paved roads. Carriers were borrowed from Saudi Arabia and possibly Kuwait, which picked up the tanks halfway. Although Iraqi casualties in the bloody Golan battles were extremely high, Arab diplomats here claim Iraq closed a gap on Syria's northern Golan front which blocked Israel's approach to Damascus.

When Washington and Moscow surfaced their cease-fire plan, the Iraqi foreign minister flew to Damascus and obtained Syria's *secret pledge to reject it. He then* flew to Algeria, obtained a pledge there of opposition to any cease-fire, and on to Libya for the same purpose. On landing in Tripoli, however, he heard over the radio that Syria had accepted the cease-fire.

That partially explains the immediate and furious Iraqi withdrawal of all its troops from Syria. As for Moscow's failure to "consult," one ranking official told us: "We have made the appropriate debit mark in Moscow's ledger."

### *Emotional Campaign*

Saddam Hussain and the Ba'athist government are now engaged in an emotional political campaign against the cease-fire, against compromise on the Israeli question and against Arab "leaders" who, in the mystical language of the secretive Ba'athist movement, have ignored the "masses" in accepting the cease-fire.

Given that hard-rock intractability, even a cursory dialogue with Washington on a political *settlement of the Middle East is* pointless. But beneath the intractability lurks another mood, a mood that is clearly looking toward experimentation with Washington and toward the marvels of U.S. technology.

With stupendously oil-rich Iraq a key to Moscow's veiled plans for a Moscow-controlled Asian "zone of peace," that mood is well worth cultivating.

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*Under Red Shelling*

# Refugee Says 200 Civilians Died Fleeing Cambodia Base

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—At least 200 civilians were killed by Communist-led insurgents when they tried to flee a besieged government base, survivors reaching here said today.

Simon Bouna, a government official who succeeded in escaping from the camp at Srang, 23 miles southwest of here, said the insurgents opened fire without warning on the fleeing civilians.

The civilians, many of them women and children, tried to leave the camp when the government troops defending it were ordered to abandon the position days ago.

But insurgent fire stopped the exodus, the official said. Most of the 400 troops and 4,000 civilians from neighboring villages who had taken refuge there were still trapped inside the camp today.

He said the closest insurgent troops were only 100 yards from the camp's perimeter when they opened fire.

Mr. Bouna was parted from his wife and four children in the panic, and he did not yet know whether they were among the casualties.

Only 300 troops and civilians managed to escape with him to the nearby town of Kompong Tram, he said.

Mr. Bouna said the insurgents had fired about 300 mortar and recoilless-rifle rounds into the crowded camp each day during the siege, now 38 days old.

The order to withdraw was given because air drops of ammunition, food and medicine constantly fell into the hands of insurgents close to the camp, he said.

Government forces at nearby bases were reported moving on Srang today in a rescue attempt.

Earlier the command spokesman here said government troops had abandoned the town to the insurgents.

Sporadic fighting was also reported on both sides of the Mekong River, about 15 miles north of here.

**Grenade Kills Child**

Meanwhile, a guerrilla tossed a grenade into a restaurant near Pochentong Airport on the outskirts of Phnom Penh today.

Police said the explosion killed a child and wounded 12 persons.

It was the seventh guerrilla attack in or near the capital in 11 days. Ten persons have been killed and 82 wounded, including eight killed and 37 wounded in a grenade explosion at a fish market Oct. 31.

Police said that officers at the airport often ate at the restaurant but that no military men were there at the time of today's attack.

**Viet Cong Victory Claim**

SAIGON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The Viet Cong claimed today that their forces mauled government troops along the Cambodian border and accused the Saigon government of inflicting more than 100 civilian casualties during an air strike.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation to the Joint Military Commission said three battalions of government troops were put out of action. He said 20 military vehicles and hundreds of assorted weapons were captured in fighting Sunday around two government outposts along the Cambodian frontier in Quang Duc Province.

Government outpost at Bu Bong and Bu Prang, about 125 miles northeast of Saigon, were seized by North Vietnamese tanks and troops, he said, and Saigon forces have withdrawn from a nearby road junction.

Associated Press.

CAPTURED GIRLS—Cambodian government soldiers guarding three Khmer Rouge insurgents, two of them young girls, captured during fighting southwest of Phnom Penh.

# Students, Police in New Clash As Athens Puts 17 on Trial

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Nov. 8 (NYT).—The chant "We are with you, we are with you" could be heard tonight in the downtown courtroom where 17 persons were on trial on charges of attacking the police in street clashes last Sunday.

Outside the heavily guarded courthouse, hundreds of students staged a loud demonstration after being denied access to the trial. They were soon dispersed by police.

The student demonstrators had come to the courthouse after being turned away from the Athens University's law school building. The university senate had decided to close the building to avert a scheduled illegal meeting by the students.

About 1,000 of them massed around the courthouse as the trial of the 17 was to start. They chanted anti-regime slogans.

Busloads of police were sent to the area and the police dispersed them with baton assaults. Many demonstrators were beaten up.

Later, some groups massed in the courtyard of the Athens Polytechnic University to protest the closing of the law school and proclaim solidarity with the 17 on trial.

Some clashes occurred there. Students claimed that there also had been arrests. The police refused to comment.

In the courtroom, which was packed with plainclothes policemen, a police colonel told the three trial judges that his unit of 25 policemen had been overwhelmed by thousands of demonstrators leaving the Athens cemetery Sunday after a memorial service for George Papandreou, the former premier who died in 1968.

Col. Michael Petoussis said that in 28 years of police service he had never faced such a nasty crowd. "The hatred, the provocativeness were unbelievable," he declared. "I never saw such a sight before. They were frothing at the mouth."

Several thousands of demonstrators clashed with police Sunday while staging a march to show opposition to the army-backed regime that has ruled Greece for six years.

Col. Petoussis said that they chanted insults against President George Papadopoulos, the regime leader, using epithets which he "dared not mention in court."

The 17 defendants were among 37 originally arrested. They were charged with a variety of penal offenses, including causing grievous bodily injuries to 25 policemen, who were to testify in court.

## UN University Set for Tokyo

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 8 (UPI).—The General Assembly's Economic Committee voted yesterday, 98 to 0 with 8 abstentions, to establish the proposed United Nations University in Tokyo. Approval by the General Assembly itself is assured because all UN members are on the committee.

The university was suggested by former Secretary-General U Thant in 1969. Since then, a majority of UN members has endorsed a chain of institutions. The university will be financed by voluntary contributions. Japan has made the largest pledge—$100 million over five years.

## Atlantis 'Finder' Sought by Spain On Check Charge

MADRID, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Spanish police today said a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Maxine Asher, a Los Angeles teacher who led 70 scientists, students and archaeology buffs on an expedition to Spain last summer to look for the lost continent of Atlantis.

A spokesman for the director-general of Spanish security police said investigating Judge Gonzalo Morales of Cadiz issued the warrant in connection with allegations that a $1,000 check issued by Mrs. Asher to pay bills was not sufficiently covered.

In July, Mrs. Asher 42, announced what she called "probably the greatest discovery in the history of the world"—traces of Atlantis. She produced blurred underwater photographs of what she said were possible traces of Atlantis.

Spanish marine authorities and archaeologists promptly disputed the claims and police withdrew the diving permits of the expedition.

Mrs. Asher and some of her group then moved to Ireland, saying that they would continue looking for the lost continent there.

## Vienna Troop Talks

VIENNA, Nov. 8 (UPI).—NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators met for one hour today to discuss East-West force reductions in Central Europe. The meeting, the fourth since the 19-nation negotiations began Oct. 30, was "businesslike," a NATO spokesman said.

## George Biddle, 88, Portrait Painter, Muralist, Dies

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—George Biddle, 88, a muralist and portrait painter who helped organize federal arts projects during the Depression, died Tuesday at his home in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

As a muralist he was best known for his work in the Department of Justice building in Washington. "It was a good job, the best he ever did," according to John Canaday, art critic of The New York Times. "It depicted the everyday people of this country with extraordinary dignity, and it still stands up today."

**Dr. Duncan E. Reid**

BOSTON, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Dr. Duncan E. Reid, 67, professor emeritus of obstetrics and of gynecology at Harvard and former chief of staff of Boston Lying-In Hospital, died yesterday in Tucson, where he had continued to teach at the University of Arizona and practice in University Hospital since retiring in 1971.

He was president of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1967-68. He was the author of "A Textbook of Obstetrics" and co-author of a later revision, "The Principles and Management of Human Reproduction."

## 3 Hostages Flee, Police Capture Dozing Convicts

WADENA, Minn., Nov. 8 (Reuters).—A couple and their 15-year-old son, held hostage by two armed jailbreakers for 34 hours, escaped from their farmhouse here today after the gunmen fell asleep.

The jailbreakers surrendered two hours later, after finally being awakened by shouts from police and FBI agents surrounding the house.

The two fugitives, John Morgan, 37, and William Winans, 18, invaded the farmhouse on Tuesday evening. They then telephoned police to demand a plane to take them to South America, two parachutes and some pep pills.

Morgan, who has escaped from jail three times in the last five months, is awaiting trial on two murder charges and Winans is charged with burglary. Both escaped on Monday from the Wadena County Jail.

The farmer, Elmer Wegscheid, his wife, Joyce, and their son, Eddie, ran out of the house this morning to police surrounding the farmhouse. They said the gunmen were asleep.

## Leftists Kidnap Argentine Officer

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 8 (AP).—Police and soldiers today staged an extensive search for a leftist guerrilla organization that kidnapped a member of the army general staff.

The general command of the army said last night that armed men reportedly belonging to the outlawed Trotskyite and People's Revolutionary Army kidnapped Col. Florencio Emilio Crespo near a railroad station at La Plata, 35 miles south of Buenos Aires.

Col. Crespo was the first military man to be kidnapped by leftist guerrillas since a Peronist government was installed on May 25. The incident was the second overt attack against the army and follows by two months the seizure of the army medical corps building and the killing of a lieutenant colonel by 11 members of the Revolutionary Army.

## Polish Official in Rome

ROME, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski arrived here today for a five-day visit during which he will meet Pope Paul VI. He was met by Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro.

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*Broadcast 'Live' From Jazz Concert*

# TV Thriller Using Public Upsets Austria

By Richard Homan

VIENNA, Nov. 8 (WP).—According to the original script, veteran actor Curd Jurgens was to have been shot "dead" in a live telecast of a play being enacted against the background of an unsuspecting audience at a Duke Ellington jazz concert.

"You can imagine the panic that would have caused," Vienna's police president, Karl Reidinger, said in explaining why he had insisted on a change in last Saturday's innovative telecast. As the principal hired assassin was shot by police in a gunfight, viewers' screens suddenly went black. A notice saying "We regret the interruption" flashed on the screens and was followed, without explanation, by the next scheduled program, a few moments later.

While authorities were angered, thousands of viewers in Austria and southern West Germany were confused. The television station and newspapers were swamped with telephone calls, divided roughly between those who wanted to know if the gunfight had been authentic and those who wanted to complain about the program. There were few congratulatory calls.

"I am convinced that they wanted, at any price, to create a panic," Vienna City Councilman Lothar Klein, whose responsibilities include public security, complained later in discussing the show's producers.

**Decision on Future**

He said that he had suggested to the producers that he be allowed to appear at the close of the program to announce: "This was only a play and they were shooting with blanks." Mr. Klein said that he would meet with other authorities "to decide whether such a thing should be allowed in the future."

Mr. Reidinger, who vetoed the plan to shoot Mr. Jurgens in full view of the concert audience, complained later that another change in the script had discredited the police.

"As part of the agreement for police cooperation, we were allowed to approve the script," he said. "But they changed it so that the police [who were actually actors] fired first on the fleeing gangster. We've gotten all kinds of complaints from people who think our police are gun-happy."

Producers of the program acknowledged that the police were supposed to fire after the gangster had opened fire. But, in one of the problems of live telecasting, they said, events simply got out of hand and, in the tumult of the closing chase, the gangster forgot to fire.

Whatever its artistic merits, officials of Austrian television said, the technique has one big advantage over filmed programs. With a ready-made setting and no retakes possible, it cost about one-fifth as much as it would have if it were done in the traditional way.

Critics of television, while faulting the program's plot as vapid, expressed some enthusiasm for broadcasting a crime thriller live with an unwitting public providing the setting.

Reviews of the show praised Austria's government-owned television for exploring new techniques. "Last Saturday's program will undoubtedly touch off an avalanche of similar experiments," one Vienna critic said, "and hopefully they will be headed more in the right direction."

Mr. Jurgens played a Western industrialist who had made enemies during dealings with Arab oil producers. As a result, a group of professional gunmen had been hired to kill him.

The drama was played out against the background of a performance by the traveling Newport Jazz Festival and a ballroom dance contest, both being held in Vienna's Stadthalle Coliseum.

Since Austrian television was already broadcasting the jazz performance live on one of its two channels, cameras photographing the crime story drew no special attention from the spectators.

For much of the hourlong drama, cameras simply followed the gunmen as they worked their way through the building, generally without dialogue, toward a perch above the audience. From there they were to shoot Mr. Jurgens as he watched the musicians. Interviews with musicians and performances onstage were blended into the crime show.

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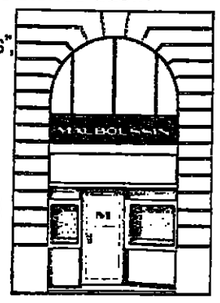


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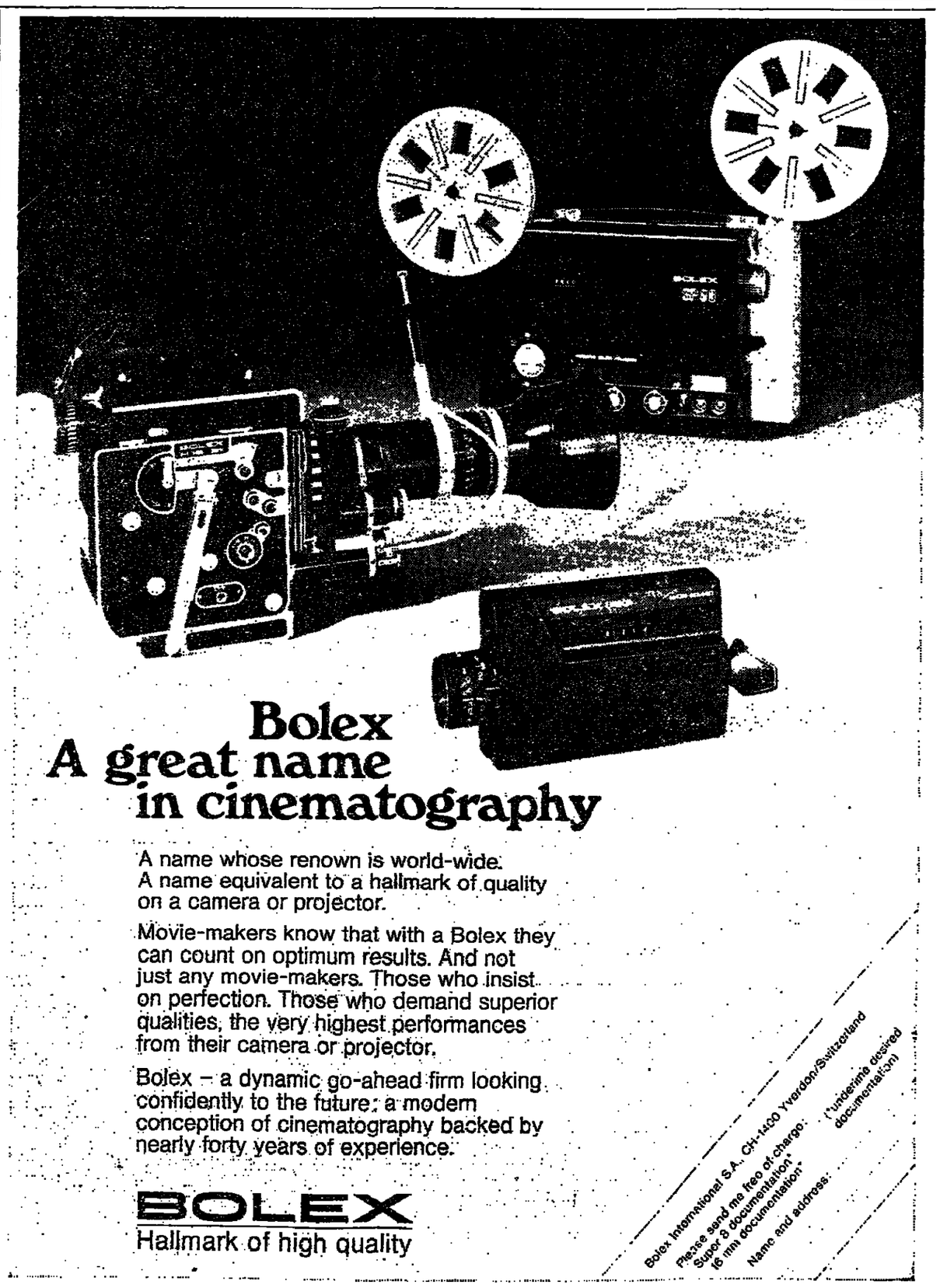

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# South African Blacks Strive for Unity in Historic 'Summit'

UMTATA, South Africa, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Leaders of six South African tribal homelands conferred for the first time here today in a historic "summit" meeting aimed at strengthening a growing movement for black unity in the white-ruled country.

The summit meeting was formally opened on the street outside the blacks-only hotel here because South Africa's segregation laws barred white reporters from the meeting.

Then the black South Africans retired inside, where the closed-door meeting was described by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the traditionally militant Zulu people, as "a milestone, a watershed." He said that the talks were going "very well, beyond expectations."

The chief ministers of five of South Africa's nine homelands are attending the meeting, the most broad-powered assembly of black politicians in South Africa for many years. A sixth homeland is represented by its interior minister.

Appropriately, the two-day discussions are taking place in the capital of the Transkei, the largest and oldest of the homelands, which Pretoria has granted limited internal self-rule leading to eventual independence.

The talks so far have concentrated on the potentially most divisive issue facing the leaders—the question of an eventual federation of independent homelands.

The ministers are known to have widely differing views on the subject, but today Chief Buthelezi strongly appealed for a commitment to this goal.

"We can only bring white South Africa to her knees if we achieve and use black solidarity," he said. He emphasized that homeland leaders were "not so naive as to believe that we can achieve federation tomorrow." But he said that to aim for this would "keep black unity before the eyes of our followers."

Chief Buthelezi said that the whites in South Africa had in the past stressed ethnic groupings "in order to keep us divided and under their subjection."

He urged the establishment of a special bank for blacks which would form the best base for the economic advancement of Africans and act as a further unifying factor.

## 7 Lost in Cyclone

DACCA, Nov. 8 (UPI).—A cyclone, developing suddenly, plunged into 22 fishing boats in the Bay of Bengal early this week and 127 men were lost and feared drowned, authorities said yesterday. A trawler rescued six men, it said.

# The Extra Obstacles Facing Black Feminists

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT).—The women who recently formed the National Black Feminist Organization are aware that, in both the black and white communities, they may be up against a somewhat formidable wall of misunderstanding.

They have already been reminded that black women have always had the independence and liberation to which white women still aspire—although this did not necessarily put them on an equal footing with men. They have been admonished about diverting their efforts in any direction other than the civil rights movement. And they have been warned that the issue of feminism could prove a divisive one between black men and women. They reject all these premises.

"We aren't fighting for liberation; we are fighting for female equality within the black community," said Sylvia Witts Vitale, a student at Queens College and one of the group's organizers. "We'd like black men to know we are their equals."

"At the same time we are going to fight racism from outside the black community, we are going to fight sexism within it," said Margaret Sloan, an editor and writer at Ms magazine, commenting on the number of black men who date white women. "If a black woman dates a white man, it's called a sellout... it's that double standard that really hits you.. men talking black and sleeping white."

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's commissioner on human rights and one of the women present at the organizational meeting, acknowledged that the relative late emergence of a black feminist group was due, in part, to some concern that fighting sexism might turn energies away from the struggle against racism.

"Feminism came to the fore at a time when the civil rights movement was also most active in this country," she noted. "There were tremendous pressures on black women... it took us time to realize that we had nothing to fear from feminism, but we could not have emerged amidst the confusion of five or six years ago."

The New York Times.

Jane Galvin Lewis

The organization now has several hundred members in New York and a national mailing list of more than 500 women.

**Membership**

"We want a broad-based group, but not so broadly based that it doesn't stand for anything," said Jane Galvin Lewis, one of the founders. "Our members are as diverse as household workers and physicians. Growing up in the same kind of society, if not culture, and having the same kinds of experiences, we at least start out with a base."

The fear that feminism may be a disruptive wedge in the black community is recognized as a valid one but, despite annoyance over certain double standards, group spokeswomen consider the possibility of divisiveness remote.

"We couldn't possibly be about destroying black men, it doesn't make sense," said Dorothy Pitman Hughes, an activist in women's groups for some years.

"The theory that for a black man to be a man he must take care of the total family is ridiculous," she added. "One way of looking at it is that the black man is exploited in his job, taking things he doesn't have to take, if he thinks his manhood depends on supporting the family.

"I hope black women will never fall into the pattern of thinking that they should stay home while the husbands go out and work, because it only gives them the opportunity to be more exploited."

**Positive Force**

To Mrs. Robert Hagood, coordinator of a high school program for the Federation of the Handicapped, black feminism can be "a positive force to bring black men and women together."

NYT.

Margaret Sloan

"As we know who we are, and feel good about who we are, we'll feel good about our other half," said Mrs. Haygood, who has not yet joined the group but is seriously considering doing so. "I see liberation as liberating the rigid definition of what we should be in society, both male and female."

Inez Smith Reid, an associate professor of political science at Barnard College and a woman who accepts feminism with certain reservations, said that any hesitation she had about black feminists was based on whether the women intended to work with black men.

Mrs. Reid, who is also executive director of the Black Women's Community Development Foundation, listed among her priorities criminal justice, the "skyrocketing" rate of suicide among black women and premature hysterectomies.

Among the priorities in the group's proposed platform are community control (black women should be considered on the same basis as black men, with proper salaries and titles); black capitalism. ("We don't want to perpetuate economic dependence of the black mass of people in its present form") and dealing with the medical profession ("we feel black women have been treated with contempt . . . we've been tools of irresponsible health officials").

Wages, hours and working conditions for household workers and 24-hour publicly funded day care centers are other areas.

"There are certain oppressions that transcend color," said Miss Sloan, while noting that many of the black feminist priorities differ somewhat from those of predominantly white groups.

She emphasized that the black feminist group was not anti-white women.

"We see ourselves as very much a part of the women's movement," she said. "But some black women have never really talked among themselves . . . it's a really exciting experience."

But Miss Sloan and others acknowledged that one of the principal reasons for formation of the group was that many black women who were, or could be, interested in feminism were "suspicious" of working with white women.

"White women are white first and they have gained benefits—social, economic and psychological—from a racist society," said Mrs. Haygood, once dean of the College for Human Services.

"My position is not an anti-white one," she said. "But I believe that in this point in our history it is incumbent on us to spend some time with ourselves, by ourselves, to determine ourselves. It is a period of self-study."

## PARIS THEATER

# *Madeleine Renaud Shines In Flimsy Rewrite of Movie*

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 8 (IHT).—Madeleine Renaud is an exquisite actress. In the last scene of "Harold et Maude," at the Recamier, she stands statuesquely, enmeshed in the white robes of spiritual purity, as she bids eloquent farewell. This is a radiant vision. At a glance she might be the returned Hermione of "The Winter's Tale." One wishes she were, for then she would have more worthy and appropriate employment than this flimsy rewriting of a Hollywood movie offers.

Maude is a little, old lady in tennis shoes who lights the way to life for a neurotic, suicidal rich boy. Ruth Gordon played it magnificently on the screen, delivering an interpretation in which the grotesquely comic and the heartbreakingly poignant were beautifully blended. Miss Renaud's eccentric Austrian countess, living at 80 in a cluttered California beach shack, is less likely, less detailed and far less funny. She is more the godmother of a fairy tale than the wise witch schooled in loneliness and despair. Her Maude is a lovely apparition.

It is somewhat discouraging to find an art theater indulging in a remake of a popular film, a practice usually associated with Broadway musical comedy producers hungry for material. Certainly the central part must tempt any actress, but on such grounds Miss Renaud might come on as Stella Dallas.

Jean-Claude Carrière's adaptation is transparently hybrid. It is in cinematic form—in as far as that is possible in the theater. The major scenes of the original have been transposed into loosely connected sketches. The seduction sequence has been retained and is achieved here, too, with subtle tact, but such episodes as the auto chase have had to be eliminated, together with the views of the Pacific surf. The result suggests a stray and curtailed shooting script rather than a finished drama.

The production, directed by Jean-Louis Barrault (who creeps on for a few seconds as a furniture mover), is in the key of Miss Renaud's poetic magic. Guy Béart has composed a wistful, little melody, frail and haunting, as a Fritz Kreisler encore, for Miss Renaud to sing. There is scant scenery, a use of two side-stage staircases and stylish costuming by Yves Saint Laurent and Pierre Cardin. In David Rivière as a sort of straight-man Harold, Miss Renaud has a less diverting partner than Bud Cort of the screen version who, resembling a sly gnome, rolled his Peter Lorre eyes with such satisfaction each time he invented a new means of self-destruction. The evening is Miss Renaud's.

* * *

Félicien Marceau in "L'Homme en Question" (at the Théâtre de l'Atelier) has written another cynical comedy in the manner of his successful "L'Œuf" and "La Bonne Soupe." An ardent student of human failings, he again places ignoble behavior under his merry microscope to extract from it as many laughs as possible.

This time he examines the unsavory machinations of a middle-aged man who has risen to lofty official rank as he tosses, troubled by unpleasant memories, in a gigantic bed, the billowing sheets of which cover the entire stage as though in a feverish nightmare. His conscience—which has not suffered a like insomnia—taking the form of a young woman, comes to consult him. His past in all its repulsive meanness is revealed.

A sour widower, his record is sinister in its unrelieved sordidness. His pathological jealousy of his daughter has broken her marriage, estranged her from him and driven his son-in-law to suicide. Hypocrisy has been guide in getting along. Marceau has drawn this monster—who has succeeded in disguising all his bad deeds as good deeds— as he is and as he was. We are spared any emphatic moralizing; the depressing case speaks for itself. When the night of soul-searching and remembering is done, a valet opens the scarlet door of the minister's office and his conscience vanishes. "But does a minister need to have his conscience with him?", the exposed scalawag asks, panic mingled with his sarcasm.

Marceau once more relates his story in the style of a revue—in a series of sharp skits, an incident here, an incident there, to illustrate and strengthen his theme. He has an ear for the chatter of morons and he can sketch character and situation in a few strokes—as in his snapshot of the precocious girl next door, the vulgar son-in-law, the prying neighbor woman and in the scenes of the families before the television sets.

He is in luck in having such a splendid acting company, with Bernard Blier superb as the pussy-footing anti-hero; Martine Sarcey, as the voice of his conscience; Daniel Huet as his doomed son-in-law; and Martine Couture in an excellent bit as the pert adolescent with Anna Gaylor as her gabbling mother. Pierre Franck staged the play admirably; the fantastic décor of Jacques Noel is a brilliant asset. Marceau's new play has wit and style, its cruelty masked by a bright humor.

* * *

One pities the polished players of the Comédie Française as they march valiantly but to defeat through the quicksands of Jacques Sternberg's "C'Est la Guerre, Monsieur Gruber" (at the Odéon). Only Catherine Samie as an outrageous flirt and Jean-Luc Boutte as a low-comedy Nazi officer have a chance. Michel Etcheverry is reduced to impersonating a radio-listening uncle and the others have been allotted stale nonsense jokes or gross hyperbole.

The intermissionless evening begins with a bourgeois household as it might be imagined by a not very original surrealist. The grandmother is a mummy with a death's head; the husband is a wage-slave clerk pestered by tax collectors and his wife is divided into three parts: the wife-cook, the wife-concubine and the wife-saint — regards to Evreinov's Theater of the Soul for this device. They are such a boring lot that one's hopes rise when war is declared. Then for a few moments the striking cartoons of warfare by Paul Grimault move imposingly across a screen. Afterwards, the family is grilled by the Nazis for endless sessions and the world blows up. Mr. Sternberg evidently forgets that the Nazis were beaten, but he seems to have a clear recollection of Boris Vian's rich satire, "L'Equarrissage Pour Tous," with its absurd caricaturing of armed conflict's butchery.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—The event of the week is the Newport Jazz Festival Nov. 13, 14 and 15 at the Palais des Sports. All concerts starting at 9 p.m. Nov. 13 it's Rahsaan Roland Kirk and Sarah Vaughan; Nov. 14, Duke Ellington and his orchestra and B.B. King; and Nov. 15, Miles Davis and the Young Giants: Cedar Walton, Larry Ridley, Freddie Hubbard, Joe Henderson, Gary Burton and Roy Haynes. Proceeds of the concerts will go to the French section of the Organisation for Rehabilitation Through Training, a private, vocational and technical training organization. At the Bilboquet, it's the Ronnie Scott trio till Nov. 11, followed on Nov. 12 by Kenny Clarke, Eddie Louiss and Jimmy Gourley. The two-hour film "History of Jazz from 1900 to 1970" will be shown at the Salle Pleyel Nov. 10 at 8:30 p.m. Tap dancer Jimmy Slyde and drummer Michael Silva will appear in person.

* * *

HAMBURG—The Irish traditional group The Dubliners will be at the Congress Centrum Nov. 9 at 8 p.m. The Musikhalle will have French singer Juliette Greco on the program Nov. 10 at 8; the rock group Slade, Nov. 13 at 8, and French singer Adamo, Nov. 14, also at 8 p.m.

* * *

MUNICH—Juliette Greco continues her German tour at the Kongressaal on Nov. 14 at 8 p.m.

* * *

GENEVA—B.B. King will be at Victoria Hall Nov. 9 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by sitar player Ravi Shankar, also at 8 p.m.

* * *

ZURICH—Ravi Shankar at the Kongresshaus Nov. 12 at 8 p.m. and pianist-singer Alice Darr every night at the Nova-Park Hotel.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—Singer Dionne Warwick is at the Concertgebouw Nov. 9 at midnight.

* * *

LONDON—Singer Jack Jones is the Palladium headliner for two weeks starting Nov. 12. The Procol Harum group is at Royal Festival Hall Nov. 12 at 8 p.m. The Stephane Grappelli quartet and Chuck Mangione are at Ronnie Scott's till Nov. 10, followed by Buddy Rich and his band from Nov. 12 to 17.

* * *

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "Midnight Train to Georgia" by Gladys Knight and The Pips; and in England, "Daydreams" by David Cassidy.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.


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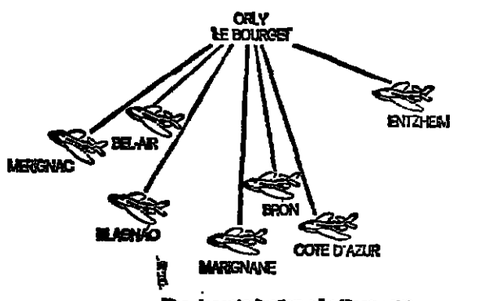


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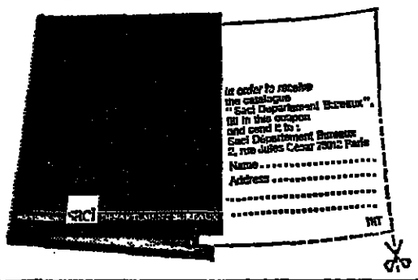


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## Shell Profit Soars 270% in Quarter

### But Share Price Is Little Affected

LONDON, Nov. 8. (AP-DJ).—Royal Dutch/Shell group reported sharply higher third-quarter earnings, but the report had only a moderate impact on share prices of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. and Shell Transport & Trading Co.

Group net income for the period rose 269.9 percent to £166.8 million from £45.1 million in what was described as the "very depressed" third quarter of 1972. On the London Stock Exchange, shares of Shell Transport, which has a 40 percent share in the Royal Dutch/Shell group's net assets and income, closed up 9 at 256 pence. Its 1973 high is 363 and its low 240.

Royal Dutch Petroleum, which has a 60 percent share in the group's net assets and income, closed up 7/16 at £18.75. Its 1973 high is 22 1/2 and its low 17 5/8.

The group's third-quarter revenue rose 34.3 percent to £1.864 billion from £1.388 billion a year earlier.

Commenting on the third-quarter results, Royal Dutch/Shell said oil demand was substantially above the level for the corresponding 1972 period.

It said margins per barrel of oil sales for the first nine months of this year have recovered from the low levels of the past few years to those prevailing in 1968.

Freighting costs, which last year were adversely affected by a surplus of vessels, are showing "a favorable picture," it said. The group said demand has been strong in the chemical industry and profitability in that sector is returning to a more "reasonable level."

Sales of crude oil and oil products rose 6.8 percent to 6,418,000 barrels a day from 6,007,000 a year earlier. Sales of natural gas rose 6.2 percent to 5.559 billion cubic feet a day from 5.235 billion. Crude oil processed rose 6.8 percent to 5,537,000 barrels a day from 5,184,000.

### Japanese Reports

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Several large Japanese companies today reported increased net profits for the half year ended Sept. 30.

Mitsubishi Corp. said its net earnings rose to 6.76 billion yen (about $24.5 million) from 6.44 billion yen in the previous six months.

Revenue was 3.325 billion yen, up from 2,795 billion yen. The company declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 3.25 yen.

Mitsui & Co. reported net profit of 5.87 billion yen, up from 5.06 billion yen in the preceding half year. Sales totaled 3,062 billion yen compared with 2,677 billion yen. Mitsui set an unchanged 3.50-yen dividend.

C. Itoh & Co. said its net profit was 6.16 billion yen compared with 5.84 billion yen in the previous six months, on sales of 2,103 billion yen, up from 1,714 billion yen. Itoh's dividend is unchanged at 3 yen.

Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering's net profit was 5.2 billion yen, up from 1.2 billion yen, on sales of 106.9 billion yen, up from 94.1 billion yen. The dividend was raised to 3 yen from 2.50 yen.

Nisshin Steel said profit rose to 2.7 billion yen from 1.66 billion yen, while sales moved to 100.7 billion yen from 88 billion yen. The dividend goes to 2.50 yen from 2.25 yen.

Dai Nippon Ink & Chemicals said earnings rose to 1.6 billion yen from 1.3 billion yen in the previous half year, while sales were 75.6 billion yen, up from 64.6 billion yen. The dividend remains at 3.50 yen.

### Beecham Net Rises

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—Beecham Group Ltd. said today its net profit rose to £13.2 million in the September half, up from £10.96 million a year earlier.

Sales totaled £152.6 million, compared with £119.9 million. The company set an interim dividend of 2.275 pence.

## IMF Panel Fixes a Deadline for Monetary Reform Studies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The four working groups set up by the Committee of 20 finance ministers at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund meeting in September have set January, 1974, deadlines for completing their work, monetary sources said today.

The deadlines, if met, could prepare the stage for tentative agreement at the ministerial level on a reform package either in March or April.

More substantive decisions on the shape of monetary reform would then be hammered out later in June or July, thus meeting the July 31 deadline for completing a reform package set by the Committee of 20 at the September meeting in Nairobi.

However, the sources warned that mere completion of the work of the four study groups—work on which final political decisions could be based—might highlight new problems and lead ministers' deputies to conclude that additional aspects of a possible reform package warrant more study.

The present timetable for ministerial meetings includes a session in Rome on Jan. 17 and 18. The four study groups are working on the adjustment process with particular reference to a reserve indicator structure, global liquidity and consolidation, asset settlement and the study of a possible multicurrency intervention system, and the transference of real resources from rich to developing nations.

The asset settlement group is holding its sessions in Paris while the other three are holding their meetings in Washington.

So far, there has been little evidence of progress at the Washington meetings, the sources said.

All objective criteria—and there might be as many as five finally decided on, including movements in the basic balance of payments and in costs and prices—would have to reflect strength or weakness in a country's economic condition before a government had to act to correct imbalances.

## Japan Oil Costs Seen Rising 50% During Next Year

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Japan's Minister of Finance for International Affairs Koichi Inaba said today higher prices of Middle East oil might increase Japan's payments for crude imports in the 1973 fiscal year (end-March 31, 1974) by 50 percent to $4 billion in the previous year.

He also said Japan's trade surplus with the United States in the first nine months of 1973 reached $1.43 billion compared with $3.95 billion in the whole year of 1972. The surplus for the year would well be below $2 billion, he said.

He also said Japan's long-term capital account during the first nine months of 1973 showed a deficit of $6.8 billion, indicating increased up capital exports.

In these circumstances, it is natural that demand for dollars would increase on the Tokyo foreign exchange market, he told a press conference.

## VW Denies Rejection Of U.S. Plant Project

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—A top level Volkswagenwerk AG spokesman today emphatically denied reports that the Volkswagen study team which visited the United States to determine whether an assembly plant should be built there would recommend against such a move.

The spokesman pointed out that the report is far from finished.

## U.K. House Approves Wage-Price Measure

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath's new anti-inflation policy, setting a basic 7 percent limit for wage increases during the next 12 months, won approval in the House of Commons yesterday.

Wages and prices will be controlled by the government under this third stage of the anti-inflation program introduced a year ago. The new rates go into effect immediately.

The formal House of Commons vote was 270 in favor to 231 against.

### Eurco Is Worth...

Nov. 8, 1973

The Eurco, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC monies, is made up of 24 percent deutsche marks, 22.4 percent French francs, 14.5 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 9.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent krone, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 0.18433 | Belgian F. | 47.30557 |
| French F. | 5.51990 | Krone | 7.54222 |
| Lira | 0.51548 | Irish £ | 0.57548 |
| Guilder | 780.05829 | Lux. F. | 47.30557 |
| Mark | 2.28024 | U.S. $ | 1.24875 |

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R. W. Foxen

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## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

**R.W. Foxen** has been named manager of General Electric's European business division. He will be based in Geneva. Mr. Foxen was formerly with American Standard Inc., where he was president, group operations, located in Brussels.

* * *

Borg-Warner Chemicals has appointed two new vice-presidents at the European headquarters in Amsterdam. **C. Schouten** becomes vice-president-plastics and **A.L. Burghouwt**, vice-president-finance.

* * *

The supervisory board of Hoesch AG in Dortmund, West Germany, has elected **Jo Fischer** as the company's new chairman. He takes the place of **Fridrich Harders**, who died on Aug. 31.

* * *

**Brian Quick** has been appointed director responsible for the international activities of Hill Samuel & Co.'s commercial banking department. He succeeds **F.J. Leishman**, who takes on a new role as senior director with special assignments to expand group operations.

* * *

**Harvey Orkin** has been named managing director of European production for Columbia Pictures, based in London. He was formerly head of Avco leisure time activities.

## EEC Group Proposes Curbs On Activities of Multinationals

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—A divided Common Market commission today published its proposals for better control of the undesirable activities of multinational companies and firms generally that operate across international frontiers.

The proposals largely conform to those in a previously reported draft [IHT, Nov. 7] but the language has been softened in many places and one key idea has been omitted: That banks be barred from shielding the identity of takeover bidders.

Mainly, the paper repeals long-standing commission ideas on industrial policies, many of which would facilitate multinational activity. But it also includes new ideas which, if adopted by the EEC member states, would place significant limits on companies' freedom to act.

The new ideas include rules for takeover bids that would require full, prompt disclosure; intergovernmental cooperation to minimize tax evasion, notably by scrutinizing prices of inter-company sales and licensing pacts, and publication of a country-by-country breakdown of consolidated accounts.

The commission's policy on multinationals went through an unusually large number of revisions before being adopted, indicating the division within the EEC executive body on whether these firms should be singled out. But both sides agree that if the paper published today speeds up work by the council of ministers on long-dormant proposals, it will have been useful.

Without putting priority on any particular action, the commission clearly hopes to see enactment soon of such dormant proposals as a European company statute, protection for workers in the case of mass layoffs and merger and cross-border merger control law.

But it is the longer-term ideas, on which detailed proposals are yet to come, which could prove more constraining to companies. The commission put tax evasion and avoidance at the head of its list of problems to be tackled. An official said a working group is studying how to increase intergovernment cooperation.

The official said that taxes, like many aspects of multinational operations, cannot be dealt with by the EEC alone, for if opportunities in the community were blocked, companies would simply locate elsewhere. He welcomed work on multinationals by the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### U.S. Firm Bids for British Concern

Champion International, a diversified U.S. home furnishing company, has made a tender offer of 128 pence per share for all ordinary shares of A.W. Securities, a U.K. textile firm. The total value of the offer is about £40 million. Champion says it will also make an "appropriate" offer for the preferred shares. A.W. Securities says its board will accept or seek to procure acceptances for 7.76 million shares, or 25 percent of the capital, and will recommend general acceptance. Champion's main activities include building materials, paper and allied products, and home furnishings, including carpeting and furniture. It reported a 1972 net income of $59.5 million on sales of $1.87 billion. A.W. Securities is world leader in the manufacture of printed carpet, both with regard to designs and production techniques. It also produces plastic sheeting and coated fabrics and furnishing and apparel fabrics. In the year ending March 31 it earned a pre-tax profit of £4.98 million.

### U.S. Oil Firms, Iran Sign Pact

Five U.S. oil companies and the National Iranian Oil Co. have signed a memorandum of understanding for a proposed major petroleum refinery to be built on the Persian Gulf in Iran. Capacity of the refinery, which would produce petroleum products for export, would be up to 500,000 barrels a day, ranking it among the world's biggest. Although figures were not given, sources estimate such a facility would cost at least $500 million and possibly considerably more. National Iranian is the state-owned oil company in Iran. The U.S. companies are Apco Oil, Cities Service, Clark Oil & Refining, Commonwealth Oil Refining and Crown Central Petroleum. The agreement provides for the establishment in Iran of a company called Iran-America Refining & Marketing Co. to operate the project. National Iranian would own 50 percent.

### Storms Delay Ekofisk Pipeline Work

The laying of a 350-kilometer pipeline from the Ekofisk field in the Norwegian section of the North Sea to northeast England is not expected to be completed before the end of the year as planned, due to storms. A spokesman for Phillips Petroleum, operator of Ekofisk, says a recent storm caused considerable damage to the pipe-laying vessels, which are now undergoing repairs. No final decision had been made, but it is thought that laying operations will be stopped and resumed in January if weather conditions permit. Only 35 kilometers remained when operations were interrupted.

## Foreigners Buy More U.S. Stock

PARIS, Nov. 8 (IHT).—Foreign purchases of U.S. stocks picked up by about 50 percent last month from the levels prevailing during the summer and are now back to the "rather active" pace of the opening months of 1972, says a leading member of the New York brokerage community.

Donald T. Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, told a press conference here today that "sophisticated money is moving to the stronger currency."

He forecast that "the period of U.S. balance-of-payments deficits is over" and that the dollar should continue to rise. He said that by mid-1974 the dollar could be 10 percent above its current exchange rate against the deutsche mark—which has been the strongest of the European currencies.

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## Mideast Hopes Boost Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Indications that peace moved another step closer in the Middle East and favorable investor reaction to President Nixon's energy message triggered a sharp rally on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said the market also was given an emotional lift by Mr. Nixon's announcement that he was determined to stay in office despite the barrage of demands in recent weeks for his resignation or impeachment.

At the end of his energy message yesterday Mr. Nixon said, "I have no intention whatever of walking away from the job I was elected to do."

Energy stocks were among the day's biggest favorites. In part of the President's statement, he proposed the relaxation of clean-air standards at the discretion of the Environmental Protection Agency to permit the burning of "dirty" fuels now banned.

The Dow Jones industrial average scored a gain of 12.57 to 932.65 while the broader-based NYSE common stock index added around 0.74 to 57.48. Advances topped declines by more than a two-to-one margin.

Turnover was 19.65 million shares, up from 16.57 million yesterday.

In the energy group, Combustion Engineering rose 4 5/8 to 90. Atlantic Richfield 3 3/4 to 108 1/4. National Semiconductor 9 1/4 to 81 3/8. General Electric 3 1/4 to 66 5/8, and Westinghouse 1 to 31 5/8.

Railroad stocks also moved ahead strongly, led by Norfolk & Western, which rose 4 3/4 to 67 3/8. Chessie Systems, the parent company of Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, gained 2 to 50 3/4.

IBM, trading ex-dividend, climbed 5 1/2 to 282 1/4. Xerox rose 1 3/8 to 144 1/8. Texas Instruments 1 3/4 to 119 1/4, and Fairchild Camera 5 5/8 to 70 1/4.

Mesa Petroleum, which reported higher third-quarter earnings, picked up 3 1/4 to 80 3/4.

Bethlehem Steel, the pacesetter in its group, rose 1 1/8 to 32 3/4.

Ford Motor dropped 1 1/4 to 48 3/4 in the otherwise fractionally mixed automotive group.

Heavily-traded Monsanto gained 1 1/8 to 61 1/4. British Petroleum 1/4 to 15 1/4, Ramada Inns 3/8 to 8 1/8, and Bausch & Lomb 2 1/2 to 45 3/4.

Prices advanced in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.98 to 105.29.

## Company Reports

**Emerson Electric**

| Year | 1973 | *1972 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 937.6 | 797.9 |
| Profits (millions) | 75.8 | 66.8 |
| Per Share (diluted) | 1.46 | 1.29 |

*Restated.

**Gulf & Western Industries**

| Fourth Quarter | 1973 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 529.0 | 474.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 23.0 | 18.7 |
| Per Share | 1.25 | 0.89 |
| Per Share (Diluted) | 1.13 | 0.89 |
| Year | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 1,930.0 | 1,670.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 89.2 | 69.4 |
| Per Share | 4.60 | 3.30 |
| Per Share (Diluted) | 4.06 | 3.30 |

**Lincoln National**

| Nine Months | 1973 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 869.4 | 771.6 |
| Profits (millions) | 69.07 | *60.15 |
| Per Share | 2.90 | 2.53 |

*Restated.

**Quaker Oats**

| First Quarter | 1973 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 289.0 | 243.7 |
| Profits (millions) | 5.95 | 11.57 |
| Per Share | 0.28 | 0.58 |

**Scovill Manufacturing**

| Third Quarter | 1973 | *1972 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 152.8 | 134.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 5.16 | 4.56 |
| Per Share | 0.65 | 0.57 |
| Nine Months | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 446.3 | 388.4 |
| Profits (millions) | 14.69 | 12.88 |
| Per Share | 1.85 | 1.62 |

*Restated.

**Williams Companies**

| Third Quarter | 1973 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 164.4 | 117.8 |
| Profits (millions) | 7.26 | 5.10 |
| Per Share (diluted) | 0.61 | 0.47 |
| Nine Months | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 538.3 | 435.4 |
| Profits (millions) | 34.57 | 28.55 |
| Per Share (diluted) | 3.08 | 2.79 |

## Italy Posts Surplus In Payments in Month

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a payments surplus in September of 106 billion lire, largely due to heavy borrowing, compared with a year-earlier deficit of 153 billion lire, the central bank reported today.

This brought net reserves up from August to 2.955 billion lire, but this was still well below the September, 1972, total of 3.193 billion lire.

## Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose $85 million to $1.721 billion in the week ended Oct. 31, the Federal Reserve reported today. This is $334 million more than the figure for Eurodollar borrowing in the like 1972 week.

## U.S. Economic Outlook Shifts Because of War and Oil Crisis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—The Mideast war and the energy crisis have dramatically altered the economic outlook for 1974. There are two main factors, and both will contribute to inflationary pressures.

First, the shock to the U.S.-Soviet detente caused by the Mideast war is certain to give the U. S. defense budget an upward thrust. The emergency aid for re-arming Israel will contribute modestly to this trend. More important in terms of dollars will be the Pentagon's ability to resist military budget-cutters on Capitol Hill.

This change in the fiscal picture is reluctantly acknowledged by important policy-makers such as Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, whose hopes for a balanced budget next year look less solid today than they did a couple of months ago.

Second, the energy situation has a double-barrelled inflationary impact. On the one hand, higher gasoline, fuel oil and electricity prices will have a "cost-push" effect, making other products more expensive. On the other, as energy shortages force some plants and offices to curtail their operations, the loss of output will result in increasing "demand-pull" inflation—too much money chasing inadequate supplies.

These new considerations come at a time when most government officials and private experts were anticipating a slowdown in the economy for next year, but not too much relief on the price side. The combination of events is causing a re-assessment of thinking.

### Stimulation Seen

Mr. Shultz, for example, believes that injection of substantial additional spending for military hardware has a very expansionary effect. Somehow, he says, dollars spent for military goods have a way of stimulating the economy more than outlays for more prosaic items.

It is hard to tell at this stage which force might be stronger—the thrust to the economy from expanding arms production, or the loss of gross national product arising out of curtailments caused by the energy crisis.

But there is little doubt that some civilian production would give way to military goods, enough to exacerbate the "demand-pull" problem. On the other hand, a sufficient loss of civilian production and jobs could itself reduce total consumer demand.

One highly undesirable possibility would be a weakening of the economy coincident with a serious problem of rising prices. This could force a new program of wage-price controls.

## Dollar Makes Modest Gains As Rally Fails

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—After a short rally in the morning, the dollar fluctuated in a fairly broad range today and finished with generally modest gains against some major European currencies.

The foreign exchange and other markets were rife with rumors during the day that a peace settlement in the Mideast was near and that punitive Arab measures regarding petroleum exports would be rescinded. This kept the market on edge, dealers said, because much of the recent selling of European currencies has been prompted by threats of European oil shortages and concern about the inflationary consequences of high petroleum import costs.

After opening near 2.58 deutsche marks, the dollar declined at the close in Frankfurt to 2.553, slightly higher than yesterday's 2.546.

### Franc Declines

For commercial transactions in French francs, the dollar recorded a proportionately bigger gain, rising to about 4.3408 francs from 4.315 yesterday. Against the financial franc, the dollar ended the day at 4.425, up from 4.415 yesterday. However, the U.S. currency retreated a little bit against the guilder to 2.623 from 2.6255.

Sterling, which floats independently from the DM and other European currencies, declined late in the day to about $2.4190 from $2.421 yesterday.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar closed near 3.12, little changed from 3.125 yesterday.

Gold prices rose narrowly. At the afternoon London fixing, the price was set at $98 an ounce, up from $97.60 in the morning and $97.40 yesterday afternoon. In Zurich, gold closed at $98.00, up 75 cents.

## One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Nov. 8, 1973

| | Today | Prev. | Ch.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ster. ($ per £) | 2.4192 | 2.418 | — 7.17 |
| Belg. fr. (A) | 37.815 | 37.9 | |
| Belg. fr. (B) | 37.775 | 37.7 | +18.56 |
| Deutsche mark | 2.5513 | 2.571 | +36.06 |
| Danc krone | 5.8652 | 5.89 | +16.31 |
| Escudo | 29.7 | 29.7 | |
| Fr. fr. (A) | 4.42 | 4.41 | |
| Fr. fr. (B) | 4.3812 | 4.375 | +17.61 |
| Guilder | 2.6255 | 2.624 | +20.46 |
| Israeli pound | 4.20 | 4.30 | |
| Lira (A) | 611.5 | 611.25 | |
| Lira (B) | 564.0 | 563.0 | — 8.33 |
| Peseta | 98.02 | 98.02 | |
| Schilling | 18.5 | 18.5 | +25.49 |
| Sw. krona | 4.305 | 4.2775 | +11.93 |
| Swiss franc | 3.12 | 3.1225 | +23.03 |
| Yen | 275.05 | 275.97 | +11.96 |

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

In Europe,
do as the Europeans do,
rent a car
from carop-europcars.
1000 carop-europcars stations
at your service on the continent.
carop europcars
The great European car rental system
PUBLICIS H 2731

# New York Stock Exchange Trading

| 1973 High | 1973 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60⅞ | 40¾ | AbbtLb 1.20 | 29 | 9 | 45¾ | 45½ | 45½+ | 1⅛ |
| 52½ | 40½ | ACF Ind2.40 | 10 | 16 | 44⅞ | 44⅝ | 44⅝— | ½ |
| 17⅛ | 12¾ | AcmeClev 1 | 8 | 14 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½+ | ¼ |
| 27⅞ | 16½ | AcmeMkt 1 | 7 | 14 | 26½ | 22⅞ | 24 | |
| 11⅛ | 6½ | AdmDg .03e | 9 | 5 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 14¾ | 11⅞ | AdmE 1.15e | | .20 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼+ | ¼ |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Ad Mills .20 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 — | ⅛ |
| 34 | 11½ | Addrsso .60 | 34 | 188 | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝— | ¼ |
| 18 | 7¼ | Admiral | 6 | 113 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 + | ⅞ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | Advinv .10e | | 25 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 82 | 57½ | AetnaLfeC 2 | 10 | 456 | 72½ | 72 | 72¼+ | 2¼ |
| 64 | 47½ | AetnaLf pf 2 | | 1 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾— | ½ |
| 31⅛ | 11½ | Ahman .10e | 5 | 94 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 9 | 3⅝ | Aileen Inc | 8 | 34 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 55⅞ | 37 | AirProd .20 | 25 | 53 | 48¼ | 47½ | 47¾+ | ½ |
| 18½ | 10¾ | Airco .80 | 10 | 214 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅞+ | ¼ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅞ | AJ Industrls | 7 | 9 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 31¼ | 22¾ | Akzona 1.10 | 9 | 12 | 26 | 25⅞ | 25⅞+ | ⅝ |
| 17½ | 15 | Ala Gas 1.18 | 7 | 14 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝— | ¼ |
| 109 | 93½ | AlaP pf8.28 | | 2180 | 104½ | 103½ | 103½— | 1 |
| 37⅞ | 24⅝ | Alaska Intrs | 30 | 166 | 34⅛ | 32⅞ | 33½+ | ⅜ |
| 29¼ | 8⅝ | AlberloC .35 | 8 | 27 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼+ | ⅛ |
| 40 | 22⅞ | AlcanAlu 1 | 19 | 453 | 38⅞ | 37⅝ | 38 | |
| 10⅞ | 7½ | AlcoStd .36 | 5 | 65 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8½+ | ⅜ |
| 42⅞ | 29⅞ | AlcoLb .16 | 49 | 13 | 37½ | 37⅛ | 37⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 9½ | 3½ | Alexdrs .10e | 18 | 44 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | |
| 31⅞ | 23¼ | AlisNM 2.96c | 9 | 22 | 27¼ | 27⅛ | 27¼— | ⅞ |
| 16 | 6⅝ | AllALfe .24 | 10 | 71 | 14⅛ | 13½ | 14⅛— | ⅛ |
| 14½ | 8⅝ | AllegCp .28e | 12 | 50 | 10½ | 9⅝ | 10¼+ | ½ |
| 35⅞ | 19⅞ | AllgLud 1.20 | 6 | 13 | 29⅞ | 23⅞ | 29⅞+ | ⅞ |
| 41½ | 25½ | AllgLud pf 3 | | 2 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 24½ | 18 | AllgPw 1.44 | 8 | 149 | 20 | 19½ | 19½— | ½ |
| 19⅞ | 9¼ | AllenGp .63t | 9 | 23 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 + | ⅛ |
| 48 | 28⅛ | AlldCh 1.32 | 13 | 624 | 46 | 45⅝ | 45⅞+ | 1⅛ |
| 47⅞ | 27½ | AlldMnt .48 | 30 | 23 | 30½ | 30 | 30 + | ½ |
| 22 | 14⅝ | AlldPd .63 | 5 | 18 | 16¼ | 16 | 16⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 27½ | AlldStr 1.50 | 6 | 221 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23 — | ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 3 | Alld Supmkt | 10 | 31 | 5⅞ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 8 | AllisChl .22e | 10 | 184 | 11⅝ | 11 | 11½+ | ⅜ |
| 15⅞ | 7⅞ | AllrAut .50 | 6 | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 11⅛ | AlphaPl .60 | 6 | 11 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼+ | ¼ |
| 80½ | 47⅞ | Alcoa 1.94 | 14 | 283 | 73¾ | 72 | 72⅝+ | 1⅝ |
| 14¾ | 8⅝ | AMBAC .52 | 6 | 51 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½+ | ⅛ |
| 6½ | 4 | Amcord .15e | 7 | 7 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 — | ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 18⅛ | Amerce 1.20 | 6 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 + | ⅛ |
| 46 | 35 | Amrc pf2.50 | | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 — | |
| 59½ | 29½ | A Home .60b | 14 | 149 | 32⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝— | 5⅛ |
| 112½ | 67½ | A Hes pf3.50 | | 47 | 87½ | 86 | 86½— | ½ |
| 49 | 15½ | AAirFlt .42 | 18 | 60 | 23 | 19⅞ | 23 + | ⅝ |
| 25⅝ | 9⅛ | Am Airlin | | 225 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 11½ | 6⅛ | A Baker .20 | | 3 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝+ | ¼ |
| 45⅞ | 33⅛ | ABrnds 2.38 | 7 | 66 | 36 | 35¼ | 35¼+ | ⅛ |
| 41½ | 9⅝ | AmBdcst .64 | 7 | 38 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞— | ⅛ |
| 37½ | 9⅝ | AmBldM .28 | 5 | 33 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | ⅝ |
| 31¼ | 27½ | Am Can 2.20 | 8 | 83 | 29⅞ | 28½ | 29½+ | ⅛ |
| 26 | 22½ | A Can pf1.75 | | 4 | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | |
| 26⅛ | 14½ | ACnIM 2.16e | 9 | 30 | 15 | 14½ | 15 + | ⅝ |
| 28⅞ | 19½ | A Chain 1.20 | 7 | 19 | 24 | 23 | 23⅞+ | ⅞ |
| 32⅛ | 22¼ | A Cyan 1.40 | 9 | 357 | 23⅝ | 22⅞ | 23¼+ | ⅜ |
| 27½ | 17⅝ | Am DistIl 1 | 14 | 5 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 67⅞ | 35⅝ | AmDlSTl .48 | 22 | 37 | 42 | 41⅝ | 42 + | ⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 8½ | AmDuraV | | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 13⅝ | 11⅝ | ADul pf.84a | | 9 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞— | ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 24½ | A ElPw 1.90 | 8 | 429 | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25 — | ⅝ |
| 23⅝ | 15 | AmFin 1.10 | 11 | 26 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | |
| 23½ | 16 | AmF pf | | x100 | 21 | 21 | 21 — | ⅞ |
| 28⅞ | 24⅛ | AGEBd 1.98e | | 31 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼— | ½ |
| 22⅞ | 17 | AGrCv 1.42e | | 15 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 13¼ | A Gnlns .60 | 6 | 38 | 15½ | 15 | 15½+ | ¼ |
| 31¼ | 24¼ | A Gtn pf1.80 | | 24 | 27 | 25⅝ | 25⅝+ | 1 |
| 17⅞ | 10⅛ | AmHoist .40 | 7 | 22 | 14¼ | 13½ | 13⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 48¾ | 40 | A Home .65 | 35 | 457 | 43½ | 42¾ | 43⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 52¾ | 36½ | AmHosp .28 | 37 | 325 | 41½ | 40½ | 40½— | ½ |
| 12½ | 7½ | AminVes .50 | 11 | 10 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 6⅝ | A Medicl .12 | 6 | 141 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 4 | A Modlcorp | 3 | 435 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 48¾ | 29 | A MfCl 1.50 | 13 | 205 | 48½ | 47 | 47⅝+ | 1⅛ |
| 81⅛ | 86 | A Ctx pf5.25 | | 102 | 119 | 115 | 117 + | 2 |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | Am Motors | 5 | 219 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 — | ⅛ |
| 47 | 30¼ | ANatGs 2.40 | 7 | 196 | 33½ | 32 | 32½— | ⅞ |
| 18⅝ | 7⅝ | AmSeat .36p | | 14 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 +1⅛ | |
| 28⅞ | 14½ | AmShip .68 | 7 | 10 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | |
| 26⅛ | 17¼ | ASmlfR 1.20 | 6 | 268 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23½+ | ⅝ |
| 16½ | 10½ | AmStland .70 | 7 | 124 | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15 + | ⅛ |
| 63 | 54¼ | A Std pf4.75 | | 16 | 60½ | 60¼ | 60½+ | ¼ |
| 1 | 5¼ | 10 AmSterll .28 | 15 | 48 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛— | |
| 4⅝ | 4¼ | AT&T wi | | 559 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 55 | 46¾ | AmT&T 2.80 | 10 | 9469 | 49⅞ | 48¾ | 49⅞— | ⅛ |
| 62⅞ | 54⅝ | AmT&T pf 4 | | 83 | 57½ | 56⅞ | 57 | |
| 53½ | 48¼ | ATT pfA3.64 | | 106 | 50⅝ | 50¼ | 50¼+ | ⅛ |
| 12½ | 9⅞ | AWatWk .64 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 — | ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 17 | AW4.1pf 1.43 | | 2120 | 19 | 19 | 19 + | ½ |
| 17¼ | 13⅝ | Ameron .65 | 5 | 4 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½+ | ⅛ |
| 12 | 4⅞ | AmesD .10h | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 19⅞ | 11½ | Ametek .70 | 6 | 55 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝+ | ⅜ |
| 47⅛ | 21⅞ | AMF In 1.24 | 8 | 415 | 27⅞ | 27⅝ | 27½— | ⅝ |
| 31⅛ | 15⅝ | Amtac .64 | 6 | 39 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞+ | ¼ |
| 52⅝ | 38 | AMP .07h | 41 | 420 | 49½ | 48½ | 48⅝+ | 1⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3⅛ | Ampex Corp | 11 | 99 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 14½ | 4½ | Amrep Corp | 6 | 18 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝+ | ½ |
| 30 | 22⅛ | Amstar 1.70 | 6 | 12 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½+ | ⅝ |
| 43¼ | 33 | Amst pf2.65 | | 4 | 37 | 37 | 37 + | ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 8⅛ | Amstr pf.68 | | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 46⅝ | 35¾ | Amsted 2.60 | 7 | 11 | 41½ | 41¼ | 41⅝+ | ⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | Amtel .20 | 8 | 16 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 29½ | 17⅝ | Anacon .50 | 10 | 225 | 26⅝ | 25⅞ | 26½+ | ⅝ |
| 29⅝ | 16⅝ | AnchrH 1.08 | 6 | 105 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17⅛+ | ⅝ |
| 24⅝ | 14⅝ | And Clay .80 | 6 | 43 | 21⅞ | 21 | 21⅞+ | 1 |
| 19⅛ | 7½ | Angelica .10 | 13 | 24 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 19⅛ | 11⅛ | AnsulCo .90t | 8 | 18 | 15½ | 15 | 15 | |
| 19 | 12 | Apache .36b | 9 | 113 | 17⅝ | 16½ | 17 +7⅝ | |
| 22¾ | 12⅛ | Apcob .89t | | 27 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝+ | ⅝ |
| 7⅝ | 3 | Apeco .12p | 23 | 68 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 21½ | 7½ | APL Corp | 4 | 29 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝+ | ¼ |
| 20 | 12¼ | APL pfC1.06 | | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 9⅛ | 4 | Applid Mag | 13 | 59 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞— | ½ |
| 155½ | 113 | ARA Sv 1.32 | 27 | 43 | 133¾ | 131½ | 133¾+ | 3⅝ |
| 14⅛ | 5⅞ | ArcaIN .14 | 29 | 19 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8⅝+ | ½ |
| 50½ | 21¼ | ArchDan .50 | 17 | 33 | 43¼ | 42¼ | 43⅛+ | ⅞ |
| 19⅞ | 3½ | Arctic Enr | | 15 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼— | ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 10 | Arlstar .72 | 6 | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 24⅞ | 18⅛ | ArizPSv 1.36 | 8 | 54 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 22 | 9 | ArBest .40 | 9 | 28 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 — | ⅜ |
| 13⅛ | 4 | Arlen RlfyD | 13 | 75 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4½+ | ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 4⅞ | Armada Cp | 28 | 34 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 18½ | Armco 1.25a | 7 | 150 | 23¾ | 22⅝ | 23 + | 1 |
| 31½ | 27½ | Arm pf 2.10 | | 10 | 29¼ | 28⅞ | 29¼+ | ⅜ |
| 45 | 34 | Armr pf4.75 | | 289 | 59¾ | 58½ | 59¾+ | 1½ |
| 34¼ | 21⅝ | ArmstCk .84 | 13 | 48 | 28¾ | 27½ | 28¼+ | 1 |
| 38 | 23 | Arm Ru 1.60 | 5 | 18 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23¾+ | ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 13⅛ | ArvInInd .52 | 9 | 89 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13½— | ⅝ |
| 55⅝ | 34⅝ | ASA Ltd .50 | | 115 | 47½ | 46⅝ | 46⅞— | ½ |
| | | ASA Lt fn.50 | | 2 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | |
| 33⅝ | 23¼ | AshDil 1.30 | 8 | 231 | 28½ | 27½ | 27⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 67 | 46½ | AshIO pf2.40 | | 2 | 54½ | 55 | 55 + | ½ |
| 54½ | 30 | AsdDrG 1.40 | 9 | 199 | 34¼ | 33⅝ | 33⅞ | |
| 33¾ | 22 | AsdSpg 1.20 | 7 | 3 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛— | ½ |
| 9⅝ | 5⅛ | Asd Transp | | 63 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 9⅛+ | ¼ |
| 15⅝ | 9½ | Athlone .52b | 4 | 6 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝— | ⅜ |
| 23 | 14⅝ | AtlcMt 2.06e | 7 | 31 | 17⅛ | 16½ | 16⅝— | ⅜ |
| 23½ | 19½ | AtlCyEl 1.47 | 8 | 21 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 113¾ | 66½ | Atl RichFl 2 | 25 | 628 | 109 | 106¾ | 108¼+ | 3⅛ |
| 190¼ | 113¼ | AtlRch pf 3 | | 8 | 183½ | 182 | 183 + | 5¼ |
| 73¾ | 50⅝ | AtlRc pf2.80 | | 149 | 70⅝ | 69¼ | 70½+ | 2¼ |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Atlas Corp | 45 | 671 | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 10½ | 6 | ATO Inc .16 | 5 | 47 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | |
| 94¼ | 37½ | Autom Data | 41 | 91 | 62 | 60 | 60½+ | ⅛ |
| 8 | 3½ | Autom Ind | 5 | 52 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 16 | 8 | Avco Corp | 3 | 73 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 4 | 1⅞ | Avco Cp wt | | 20 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 — | ¼ |
| 46⅞ | 34½ | Avco pf3.50 | | 2 | 37⅛ | 36⅞ | 36⅞— | ½ |
| 51½ | 34⅛ | AveryPd .25 | 34 | 72 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | |
| 52½ | 17½ | AvisInc .40 | 10 | 107 | 21 | 20⅛ | 20½— | ½ |
| 12⅞ | 6⅞ | Avnetinc .30 | 5 | 309 | 10⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 140 | 84¼ | AvonPd 1.40 | 40 | 341 | 94¼ | 90½ | 92½+ | 2 |
| 29 | 12½ | AztecO 1.32t | 58 | 62 | 23 | 21⅝ | 23 + | 1⅜ |

## B

| 1973 High | 1973 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 21⅛ | BabckW .80 | 18 | 529 | 30⅛ | 28⅝ | 30⅛+ | 2⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 4⅝ | Bache .15e | | 32 | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6½+ | ¼ |
| 39 | 17 | BakerIn .16 | 19 | 485 | 22 | 21 | 21½+ | ½ |
| 41⅝ | 22⅝ | BakerOil .37 | 37 | 66 | 41⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅞+ | ½ |
| 17¼ | 11 | BaldDH .40 | 7 | 24 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 31½ | 24¾ | BalGE 1.96 | 8 | 122 | 25½ | 24½ | 25 | |
| 26⅝ | 22⅛ | BanCal 1.34 | 9 | 5 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 43 | 23⅛ | Bandag Inc | 46 | 364 | 38⅝ | 37⅛ | 37½+ | 7 |
| 18⅛ | 5⅝ | Bangr Punt | 4 | 33 | 7⅞ | 6⅝ | 7⅛+ | ¼ |
| 42 | 31⅝ | BnkofNY 2 | 7 | 18 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅝+ | ½ |
| 37 | 24⅝ | BkofVa .88 | 11 | 12 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| 68 | 49½ | BankTr 3 | 8 | 61 | 53 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 26⅝ | BarbOil .20e | | 10 | 33½ | 32⅝ | 32⅝— | ½ |
| 39½ | 20⅛ | BardC .18b | 30 | 66 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝+ | ⅝ |
| 30⅛ | 22⅝ | BarnM 2.66e | 8 | 33 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛— | ½ |
| 9 | 6 | BgalcInc .40 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ¼ |
| 17 | 9½ | BateMf .20 | 65 | 204 | 17⅞ | 17¼ | 17½+ | ⅞ |
| 21¼ | 15 | BatlMt pfI | | 89 | 22 | 21½ | 21½+ | ½ |
| 36⅝ | 19 | BatInd .80 | 7 | 273 | 20⅝ | 19⅝ | 20⅝+ | ⅞ |
| 60¼ | 17⅞ | BauschL .42 | 27 | 1745 | 47 | 43¼ | 45¼+ | 2½ |
| 61⅝ | 41½ | BaxtLa .15 | 58 | 292 | 55 | 53⅝ | 54½+ | 1⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | BayKCig .50 | 8 | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛— | ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 19⅛ | BeatFd .62 | 15 | 356 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 23 + | ⅜ |
| 47⅝ | 21⅛ | Beckmn .50 | 21 | 23 | 37½ | 36⅝ | 37 + | ⅝ |
| 44⅝ | 32⅞ | BectDic .35 | 29 | 252 | 40⅝ | 40 | 40⅝+ | 1⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 12⅛ | BeechA .75b | 6 | 62 | 14¼ | 13⅝ | 13¾— | ¼ |
| 5½ | 2½ | wBeech Crk | | 250 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 17⅝ | 9 | BelcoPt .25r | 9 | 91 | 17 | 16 | 16½— | ½ |
| 39⅝ | 17⅝ | Belden 1.20 | 7 | 25 | 13⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝— | ½ |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | BeldPhe .20 | 12 | 7 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞— | ⅛ |
| 56⅝ | 22¼ | Bell How .84 | 9 | 125 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅞+ | ⅝ |
| 28 | 16⅛ | BemisCo .80 | 6 | 14 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18⅛+ | ⅜ |
| 51⅛ | 31⅝ | Bendix 1.60 | 8 | 44 | 34 | 33⅝ | 33⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 76⅛ | 48½ | Bendix pf3 | | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½+ | ½ |
| 53 | 22½ | BenfInCp 1.25 | 7 | 372 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 28⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 112½ | 62 | Benef pf4.30 | | 2 | 69 | 69 | 69 + | 3 |
| 30½ | 25⅛ | Bnfl Spf 2.50 | | 20 | 31½ | 31 | 31 — | ½ |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | Benguet .10 | 8 | 69 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| | | Benguet fn | | 51 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 22⅝ | 9 | Berkey .05e | 7 | 36 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝+ | ⅜ |
| 35⅝ | 24⅝ | BethSt 1.60 | 6 | 438 | 33 | 32 | 32⅛+ | 1⅛ |
| 60½ | 33½ | BigThre .60 | 21 | 3 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½+ | ⅝ |
| 127 | 96¾ | BlackD 1.08 | 47 | 47 | 123½ | 121 | 122½+ | 2½ |
| 13 | 6⅝ | BlairJhn .48 | 5 | 19 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 + | ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 14⅛ | BlisLap 15 | 5 | 23 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | |
| 37 | 21 | BlockHR .32 | 11 | 52 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 38 | 13⅛ | BlueBel .65e | 6 | 82 | 16½ | 15⅝ | 16⅝+ | ⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 3⅛ | Bobbie Brks | 6 | 9 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½+ | ⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 15⅞ | Boeing .40 | 9 | 1609 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝— | ½ |
| 18⅛ | 8¼ | Boise Cas | 6 | 510 | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 16⅛+ | ⅝ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅛ | Bond Ind | 5 | | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½— | ⅜ |
| 29 | 18 | BkMnth 1.38 | 6 | 11 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞— | ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 19⅝ | Borden 1.20 | 9 | 142 | 21 | 21 | 21⅛+ | ⅜ |
| 36⅝ | 22⅞ | BrgWar 1.35 | 6 | 178 | 23⅝ | 22½ | 23⅛+ | ⅝ |
| 6 | 3 | Bormans | | 15 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½— | ⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 23⅝ | BosEd 2.44 | 10 | 52 | 30⅛ | 29⅝ | 29⅞— | ⅛ |
| 21 | 10¼ | Bourns Inc | 9 | 27 | 18½ | 18 | 18⅛— | ⅛ |
| 16½ | 8½ | Brahff Ajrw | 9 | 245 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11⅛+ | ⅜ |
| 63⅝ | 30⅛ | BriggsS 1.60 | 14 | 34 | 55⅝ | 54⅝ | 55½+ | ⅜ |
| 71⅛ | 53¼ | BristMy 1.32 | 19 | 311 | 58⅝ | 58⅛ | 58½+ | ⅜ |
| 46⅞ | 38⅛ | BritAm pf2.5 | | 4 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝— | ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 12½ | BritPet .37e | 15 | 2482 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛+ | ⅛ |
| | | BritPt fn.37e | | 297 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 43⅛ | 26¾ | BdwyHal .80 | 14 | 77 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29⅛— | ½ |
| 72⅞ | 48½ | Bdwyhl pf2 | | 26 | 72 | 57⅞ | 57 — | ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 12¼ | BrkwyGl .75 | 5 | 26 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½— | ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 19⅞ | BkIyUG 1.72 | | 26 | 28⅞ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | ..... |
| 16⅞ | 7 | Brown Gd 7 | 7 | 29 | 11½ | 14 | 14 | |
| 34⅝ | 22 | BrnSfn 1.60 | 7 | 16 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 — | ⅛ |
| 15 | 8½ | BwmShrp .20 | 10 | 8 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛+ | ⅜ |
| 33 | 11 | BrwnFer .12 | 14 | 169 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 37⅞ | 13⅝ | Brunswk .24 | 9 | 394 | 22⅝ | 21½ | 21 + | ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 23 | BT Mt 2.78e | 10 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28⅛+ | ¼ |
| 43½ | 23⅝ | BucyEr 1.20 | 19 | 225 | 44½ | 43¼ | 44½+ | 1⅛ |
| 15¾ | 11⅛ | BuddCo .80 | 4 | 131 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝— | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅞ | BudCa pf.60 | | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 19⅛ | BuffPr 1.20 | 10 | 3 | 22½ | 22 | 22½+ | ½ |
| 34¼ | 25⅞ | BuilIn 3.44e | 8 | 28 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30⅞— | ⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 10½ | BulovaW .70 | 8 | 3 | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅝— | ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 8½ | BunkrRa .40 | 6 | 265 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 34 | 16⅝ | Burk pf1.50 | | 11 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛— | ⅛ |
| 38¾ | 25⅛ | Burl Ind1.40 | 10 | 175 | 31½ | 30⅞ | 31 + | ⅝ |
| 49¾ | 26⅝ | BurlNor 1.50 | 12 | 1273 | 45⅛ | 43⅝ | 44 + | ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 7 | BurlNr pf.55 | | 5 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 31¼ | 17⅝ | Burndy .74 | 15 | 20 | 31¼ | 30½ | 31¼+ | ½ |
| 257¼ | 209½ | Burrghs .80 | 45 | 167 | 243½ | 240⅝ | 242⅞+ | 2 |
| 11⅝ | 7 | Bush Univ | 7 | 3 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7½+ | ⅛ |

## C

| 1973 High | 1973 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29¾ | 22¼ | CabCF 2.35e | 11 | 20 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28⅝+ | ⅜ |
| 40¼ | 23⅝ | Cabot Cp .92 | 7 | 15 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31½+ | ½ |
| 8⅝ | 3¼ | Cadence Ind | 3 | 62 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½— | ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3 | Caesars Wrl | 5 | 19 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 7½ | 3½ | Cal Finanl | 4 | 15 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞— | ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 18 | CalPUt 1.32 | 6 | 10 | 18½ | 18 | 18½+ | ½ |
| 8 | 3⅛ | CallahM .24t | 18 | 4 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 32 | 18¼ | CamB 2.52e | 7 | 33 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 71⅝ | 35⅝ | CampR .50e | 30 | 28 | 58 | 55⅝ | 57½ | |
| 35 | 27¼ | Camps 1.18 | 13 | 122 | 32 | 31½ | 31⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | Cdn Brew | 24 | 30 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | CdnPac .74a | 11 | 248 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18½+ | 1⅛ |
| | | CdnPn fn.74e | | 10 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| 62½ | 35 | CapCh Cnv | 16 | 53 | 41½ | 39⅞ | 41½+ | 1⅞ |
| 32⅝ | 23⅝ | CapHold .26 | 20 | 187 | 30 | 29½ | 29½+ | ⅜ |
| 27½ | 22 | CapMt 2.37e | 8 | 14 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 + | ⅝ |
| 73¼ | 41 | Carbrn 1.60 | 9 | 45 | 51½ | 50¼ | 50¾— | ⅜ |
| 25 | 15½ | CarlSle .68 | 6 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 82 | 61 | CaroC&Oh 5 | | x260 | 63½ | 62¼ | 62¾— | 1⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | CaroFrg .40 | 6 | 10 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 21¼ | CaroPw 1.60 | 7 | 304 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 32½ | 20 | CarTec 1.30 | 7 | 9 | 29½ | 29 | 29 | |
| 30½ | 18½ | CarrCp .52 | 13 | 183 | 21½ | 20½ | 20½+ | ⅝ |
| 18⅝ | 12⅝ | CarGnl 1.37e | | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 27⅛ | 8½ | CarlWe .40p | 15 | 62 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½+ | ⅛ |
| 13 | 10½ | CascNGs .92b | 7 | 14 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½— | ½ |
| 18½ | 12⅛ | CastleC .60b | 9 | 130 | 17⅛ | 16¼ | 17⅛+ | 1⅛ |
| 77⅞ | 53⅝ | CaterTj 1.60 | 16 | 155 | 69¼ | 68⅝ | 69½+ | 1½ |
| 6⅝ | 2½ | Cavngh Cm | 3 | 28 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | CCI Corp | | 17 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½+ | ⅛ |
| 26½ | 14⅛ | Ceco Cp 1 | 6 | 10 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14½— | ½ |
| 42¼ | 28¼ | Celanese 2 | 7 | 144 | 34½ | 33¾ | 34½+ | 1 |
| 58⅞ | 53⅝ | Cein pfA4.50 | | 2 | 56 | 55½ | 55½— | ¼ |
| 22⅝ | 9⅝ | Cencolnc .20 | 10 | 397 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½+ | ¼ |
| 28¼ | 10 | Centex .12e | | 14 | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | |
| 24⅝ | 20¾ | CenHud 1.72 | 7 | 6 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 19⅝ | CenIlL1 1.60 | 9 | 4 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅝— | ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 14⅝ | CentIPS 1.20 | 10 | x38 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15 + | ¼ |
| 25 | 20⅝ | CenLaE 1.16 | 11 | 167 | 21⅞ | 21 | 21 — | ⅞ |
| 18⅝ | 15¼ | CeMPw 1.26 | 9 | 15 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛— | ⅜ |
| 23¼ | 18¼ | CenSoW 1.08 | 11 | 778 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝— | ⅝ |
| 43⅝ | 24⅛ | Cn Soya 1.20 | 11 | 90 | 38 | 37⅞ | 37⅞+ | 1¼ |
| 23 | 20⅝ | CentTU 1.04a | 12 | 79 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23¼+ | 1⅛ |
| 17½ | 12⅝ | CerroCp .80 | 3 | 46 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16 + | ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 12½ | Cert-feed .50 | 5 | 50 | 13⅝ | 12⅞ | 12¾+ | ¼ |
| 34⅞ | 16½ | Cessna .80 | 7 | 40 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼+ | ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | Chadbrn Inc | | 3 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| 23 | 14⅝ | Chmplnt .92 | 7 | 420 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛+ | ¾ |
| 24 | 18 | Cyml pf1.20 | | 247 | 20½ | 19⅝ | 20½+ | ⅝ |
| 20¼ | 12¼ | ChamSp .52 | 15 | 402 | 19½ | 18½ | 19¼+ | ¾ |
| 30 | 13⅞ | CharlrCo .

# New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

| 1973 High | 1973 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21½ | 15½ | LehSG .3e | 9 | 71 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | -½ |
| 17¼ | 11¼ | LeisLT 1.46 | 9 | 908 | 17 | 16¼ | 16½ | -¼ |
| 15¼ | 11 | LibLt pf 3.75 | | 2 | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ | -¾ |
| 11½ | 7¼ | LongDrg .54 | 42 | 11 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | +¼ |
| 12 | 7 | LorJal Corp | 12 | 17 | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | -¼ |
| 12 | 7 | LaLandBk 1 | 27 | 733 | 49¼ | 48 | 49¼ | +1¼ |
| 71¼ | 45¼ | LaPacific .20 | 9 | 280 | 45¼ | 43¾ | 45¼ | +1¼ |
| 14¼ | 10¼ | LoneStE 1.88 | 9 | 11 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | +½ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Lowman .20 | 6 | 20 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | +¼ |
| 7½ | 5¼ | LTV Corp | 3 | 204 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | -¼ |
| 8⅝ | 5¼ | LTV Cp AA | | 2 | 14½ | 13⅞ | 14½ | +½ |
| 9⅝ | 5¼ | LTVCp pf 5 | | 10 | 41½ | 40¾ | 41 | +¼ |
| 13¼ | 10¼ | LubrizJ .43e | 26 | 62 | 46⅝ | 45¼ | 46⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 25⅝ | 15⅝ | LuckyStr .54 | 14 | 128 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 2 | 1 | Ludlow 1.08 | 8 | 20 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 9¼ | 5¼ | LukensSt 1 | 9 | 23 | 26¼ | 25 | 26 | +¼ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅝ | LVO Corp | 14 | 31 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | -⅛ |
| 25½ | 14½ | Lykes Yngst | | 45 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | +½ |
| 9¼ | 5¼ | Lyk pf3.75k | | 22 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | -⅛ |
| 6½ | 2½ | LyncCSy .40 | 18 | 27 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +½ |

## M

| 1973 High | 1973 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17⅞ | 10¼ | MacAnF .60 | 4 | 9 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | -⅛ |
| 3 | 1 | MacDonal | 9 | 52 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3 | -⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | Mack .30e | 5 | 18 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 15½ | 8⅝ | Macmil .15 | 5 | 64 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 14¼ | 7½ | Macy 1.20 | 7 | 22 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | +⅜ |
| 9 | 4 | MadF 1.55 | | 62 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 51⅝ | 38⅝ | MadSq Gar | 65 | 39 | 51⅝ | 51¼ | 51⅝ | -⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | MagicCr 2 | 7 | 46 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | +⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 8⅝ | Magnavox .50 | 18 | 152 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | |
| 6¼ | 4¼ | Mallory 1 | 11 | 59 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 25 | +⅛ |
| 7 | 4 | Mallinckr .36 | 18 | 26 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | -½ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Manind .56b | 4 | 59 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | +⅝ |
| 14 | 8 | Manger .80 | 8 | 7 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | -⅛ |
| 31¼ | 18¼ | MinMan 1.36 | 12 | 121 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 29⅛ | +⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 14⅝ | MAPCO .54 | 23 | 19 | 41 | 40 | 41 | +1 |
| 19⅝ | 14⅝ | Marathn Mf | | 46 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 51¼ | 34¼ | MarshJ 1.60 | 13 | 318 | 48⅛ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | +⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 12⅝ | Marcor .90 | 8 | 282 | 22 | 22½ | 22⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Marcr pf A2 | | 4 | 45½ | 45 | 45 | |
| 10⅝ | 4 | Marml .20r | 12 | 231 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 29⅝ | 18⅝ | MarMid 1.80 | 7 | 64 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25 | |
| 71⅝ | 48⅝ | MartnM .20 | 30 | 48 | 36⅝ | 35 | 36¼ | +1⅛ |
| 61⅝ | 40⅝ | Masco .36 | 19 | 60 | 43¼ | 40¾ | 42 | +⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | Marly .50 | 20 | 255 | 44 | 43 | 43½ | +½ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | Masoniit .07 | 8 | 9 | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | |
| 21½ | 12½ | Marriott .37i | 22 | 163 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24 | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 4 | MarsFd 1.24 | 9 | 49 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | -⅛ |
| 57⅝ | 38⅝ | MartnM 1.15 | 6 | 29 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16½ | -⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | MartMid .40 | 90 | 15 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | +⅝ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | MrkCup .50 | 8 | 19 | 20½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | -1¼ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | MascoCp .28 | 35 | 17 | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | +⅝ |
| 7¼ | 4 | Masonit .50 | 17 | 83 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 35 | |
| 14⅝ | 8⅝ | MassyF .50 | 8 | 80 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅝ | +⅝ |
| | | MasF fn.50 | 2 | 2 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | MasMit 1.96 | 9 | 46 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | -⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 24 | MasCp 1.44 | | 124 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | -⅛ |
| 21½ | 8 | Masinc .72 | 9 | 9 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| | | MatsuE .34r | 7 | 72 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | MatE fn.54r | | 1 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| | | Madli .32e | | 697 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 7 | 5 | MayDSt 1.40 | 9 | 407 | 30⅝ | 30⅛ | 30⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2 | MayOil .45 | 13 | 3 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | -½ |
| 37⅝ | 25 | Mayfair 1.30 | 14 | 57 | 31½ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | +⅛ |
| 31½ | 20 | MCA Inc .64 | 9 | 16 | 26⅛ | 25½ | 25⅝ | -½ |
| 3⅝ | 2 | McCord .92 | 5 | 7 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | +⅛ |
| 21½ | 12 | McCror 1.20 | 4 | 13 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | +½ |
| 97⅝ | 71 | McDermot 1 | 37 | 326 | 95⅝ | 92½ | 94⅝ | +2⅝ |
| 21⅛ | 14 | McDonald | 54 | 458 | 67⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | -1 |
| 7⅝ | 4 | McDonD .40 | 5 | 116 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18 | |
| 61⅝ | 44 | McGEd 1.50 | 10 | 121 | 26½ | 25 | 25⅝ | +½ |
| 7½ | 4 | McGrath .48 | 8 | 48 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 29⅝ | 20 | McGrs Doub | 8 | 31 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 4 | McIntyre | 132 | 21630 | 69⅝ | 65½ | 68½ | +4 |
| | | McIntyre fn | | 2180 | 67⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 3 | McKes T | 15 | 31 | 35⅝ | 35 | 35 | +1½ |
| 25⅝ | 16 | McKee wt | | 3 | 22⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 25 | McLean .72 | 12 | 35 | 46½ | 45 | 46 | |
| 16⅝ | 10 | McLout 1.60 | 5 | 33 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 21¼ | +½ |
| 1 | 1 | McNeil .75 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 10 | MeadCp .80 | 8 | 126 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19 | +⅛ |
| 4½ | 2 | MedA2.80 | | 2 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| 10⅝ | 6 | Medis pf82.50 | | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| 24⅝ | 14 | Medtronic 1.40 | 9 | 185 | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | MEI Corp | 7 | 14 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 3⅝ | 1 | Melv Sh .46 | 14 | 42 | 19½ | 18½ | 18½ | -⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Menasc .32t | 5 | 9 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 11½ | 8 | MercStr .80 | 18 | 12 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | -½ |
| 91¼ | 62 | Merck 1.18 | 37 | 326 | 88 | 86¼ | 86¼ | +½ |
| 11⅝ | 8 | Meredith .70 | 6 | 17 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 14 | MerrLyn .56 | 15 | 95 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅝ | +⅝ |
| 7½ | 3 | MesaPet .10 | 23 | 132 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8⅝ | +3¼ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | MesabiTr .10 | 9 | 45 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MestaAk .40e | 16 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | -⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | MGM | 17 | 10 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 8 | Metrpln .50b | 6 | 70 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | -½ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | MGIC In .10 | 25 | 422 | 47⅝ | 45¼ | 47 | +⅞ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | MichGas 1.04 | 11 | 65 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 9⅝ | 4 | Microdot .44 | 5 | 38 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | +½ |
| 31½ | 8 | Microwave | 13 | 28 | 23½ | 22½ | 23½ | +1¼ |
| 5⅝ | 4 | MidConTel 1 | 10 | 14 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | MidSUr 1.20 | 9 | 700 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 3⅝ | 1 | MidIM .74e | 8 | 17 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14½ | +⅛ |
| 1 | 1 | Midl Ros .30 | 7 | 56 | 13⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | -⅝ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | MilesLb 1.28 | 12 | 14 | 46⅝ | 46 | 46 | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | MilBrd .36e | 12 | 18 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | -⅝ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | MinMan 1.10 | 33 | 372 | 85⅝ | 84⅝ | 85⅝ | +⅝ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | MinPL 1.46 | 8 | 7 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | +⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1 | MinnAl .96 | 8 | 42 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MissEq .24 | 15 | 23 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | +½ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MissRivr .96 | 11 | 85 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅝ |
| 0 | 0 | MoPac A 5 | 4 | 5 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | MPCem 1.60 | 6 | 12 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | -⅝ |
| 2⅝ | 1 | MoPSv .84b | 8 | 31 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | -⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MobilO 2.80 | 8 | 602 | 60½ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | -⅝ |
| 7 | 2 | MobHom .20 | 6 | 46 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Mohas 1.20 | 7 | 95 | 19½ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | Mohk Data | | 169 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | |
| 14⅝ | 8 | Mohk Rub 1 | 4 | 19 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | -⅝ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Molybden | 11 | 197 | 22⅝ | 21⅛ | 22⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Molyb pf2.50 | | 6 | 33 | 32½ | 32½ | -⅛ |
| 11½ | 8 | Monarch .40 | 17 | 10 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Mongm Ind | 5 | 73 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6 | -⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1 | MonPEq .44 | 10 | 63 | 20½ | 19 | 19 | -1 |
| 17¼ | 9 | Monsanto 2 | 9 | 1303 | 53½ | 50⅝ | 51⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | Moos pf2.75 | | 18 | 79 | 68½ | 69 | +⅞ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | MontDUt 2 | 9 | 58 | 31⅝ | 29⅝ | 31⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 8 | 4 | MonPw 1.80 | 11 | 201 | 34⅝ | 33¼ | 34⅛ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MontSt .99e | | 47 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 1 | 1 | Mony 1.01a | 10 | 34 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8½ | 5 | MooreMCC | 4 | 27 | 18⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | -⅝ |
| 7 | 2 | Morgan 1.46 | 13 | 570 | 69⅝ | 68⅝ | 69 | +1 |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MorKn .60e | 8 | 306 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | +⅝ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MorseEl .20 | 4 | 126 | 10½ | 10 | 10⅛ | -⅝ |
| 7⅝ | 5 | MorseSh .75 | 5 | 49 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | |
| 21½ | 8 | MotTr 1.32e | 6 | 127 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 7⅝ | 3 | MotNor .88 | 12 | 262 | 24½ | 22⅝ | 24 | +3⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 4 | Motorola .50 | 21 | 310 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 40 | +1⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | MtFuel 1.92 | 29 | 237 | 105½ | 103 | 105⅝ | +3⅝ |
| 3 | 1 | MistTel 1.52 | 9 | 10 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | -⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | MSL Ind | 5 | 12 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | Muntons .28 | 5 | 36 | 2⅝ | 2 | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Munsing 1.08 | 5 | 14 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | -⅝ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MurphC 1.20 | 7 | 13 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 8 | MurphO .44e | 31 | 152 | 81 | 76⅝ | 80⅛ | +3⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 18 | MurOil .60a | 10 | 46 | 30½ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | +⅝ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | MutIO 1.32e | | 20 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | -⅛ |
| 3½ | 2 | Myersl .20 | 12 | 31 | 15½ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | +⅝ |

## N

| 1973 High | 1973 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4⅝ | 2 | Nabisco 2.30 | 13 | 103 | 43⅝ | 42½ | 43½ | +1⅛ |
| 5 | 3 | NalcoCh .43 | 32 | 14 | 38 | 37⅝ | 38 | +⅛ |
| 2 | 1 | NarcoSci .40 | 9 | 5 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8 | 5 | NatAirl .30e | 7 | 44 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17½ | -⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | N Avia 1.25e | 7 | 27 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | Nat Can .45 | 5 | 54 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2 | Nat Can pf7.50 | | 2 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | -½ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | N Casle .40 | 6 | 37 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4½ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | N Chms .48e | 51 | 25 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1 | NatCtyL .90 | 4 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | NatDet 2.36 | 6 | 3 | 44 | 42½ | 43½ | -½ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | NatDistl .50 | 10 | 373 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | -⅝ |
| 8½ | 5 | N Dist pf 4.25 | | 220 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | -½ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | NDist pf 2.25 | | 6 | 35 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | |
| 2½ | 1 | NatFuel 1.96 | 6 | 42 | 23⅝ | 22½ | 23⅛ | +⅝ |
| 3 | 1 | Nat Gen .50 | 4 | 23 | 29 | 28 | 29 | +1 |
| 3⅝ | 1 | NatGyp .1.05 | 7 | 135 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | -⅝ |
| 3 | 1 | NHome .15p | | 59 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | -⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | Natind .10e | 7 | 8 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | -⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | NInd pf1.25 | | 17 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | N Pres 1.10a | 4 | 5 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | -⅝ |
| | | NSemicdr | 45 | 994 | 83 | 74 | 8⅝ | +9¼ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | N Swfnd .70 | 7 | 41 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | |
| 26⅝ | 14 | N Stand .75 | 16 | 26 | 22⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | -1½ |
| 7⅝ | 3 | N Starch .66 | 25 | 9 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | +½ |
| 8 | 3 | Nt Steel 2.50 | 7 | 56 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | +½ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Nat Tea | | 31 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | NatUnEl .90 | 3 | 22 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | |
| 8½ | 5 | Natomas .25 | 161 | 479 | 69⅝ | 66⅝ | 67⅝ | +2⅝ |
| 6 | 3 | Neptune .40 | 12 | 14 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8 | NevPw 1.35 | 6 | 65 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 8 | NEngEl 1.78 | 8 | 39 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | NEngE 1.24 | 8 | 6 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 8 | N EngT 2.36 | 11 | 42 | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | |
| 7 | 3 | Newhall .30 | 122 | 10 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3 | Newmt 1.40 | 16 | 205 | 33 | 31⅝ | 32⅛ | -⅝ |
| 12½ | 7 | Newmt pf4.50 | | 5 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | -½ |
| 15⅝ | 8 | NYSEG 2.30 | 8 | 78 | 26½ | 25⅝ | 26⅝ | -⅛ |
| 9 | 4 | NiaMP 1.14 | 9 | 96 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6 | NiaM pf 4.85 | | 200 | 64 | 63 | 63 | -1 |
| 3 | 1 | NiaM pf 3.90 | | 2100 | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| 3 | 1 | NiaMp 1 2.40 | | 2180 | 46⅝ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | -⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | NiagSh .18e | | 14 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | +⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1 | NL Ind 1 | 7 | 199 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 3 | NLT Cp .36 | 10 | 100 | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22⅝ | -⅝ |
| 5 | 3 | NorfkWn .5 | 7 | 360 | 67½ | 65⅝ | 67⅝ | +4⅝ |
| 5 | 3 | NorInCp .80 | 4 | 2 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 9½ | 7 | Norlrs 1.08 | 6 | 13 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5 | NoACoal .60 | 17 | 201 | 41½ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | -⅝ |
| 23⅝ | 14 | NoAMt 2.51e | 11 | 33 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | -⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 16 | NoAmPhil 1 | 6 | 40 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23½ | -⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | NoCoAir .65e | 6 | 179 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3 | NoCpAir wt | | 7 | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 13⅝ | 8 | NoStUt 1.02 | 9 | 330 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | -½ |
| 23⅝ | 15 | NoIlGas 1.92 | 7 | 37 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | -⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 18 | NIIGs pf1.90 | | 8 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | -⅝ |
| 18⅝ | 14 | NInPS 1.36 | 8 | 107 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅝ |
| 37⅝ | 25 | NNGas 2.60 | 10 | 72 | 44⅝ | 43⅝ | 44⅝ | +1½ |
| 24½ | 16 | NoStPw 1.84 | 3 | 70 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | -⅝ |
| 52 | 38 | NSPw pf4.76 | | 2100 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| 45 | 35 | NSPw pf3.80 | | 2300 | 47⅝ | 46⅝ | 46½ | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | Northgate | 5 | 31 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 15 | 8 | Northrop 1 | 8 | 10 | 16⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | +⅝ |
| 19 | 8 | NwtAirl .45 | 12 | 237 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | +½ |
| 52⅝ | 34 | NwNtInc 1.60 | 16 | 28 | 46½ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | -⅛ |
| 19½ | 8 | Nwst Ind .85 | 4 | 56 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | -⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Nwstind wt | | 30 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | +⅛ |
| 54½ | 37 | NwInd pfA5 | | 3 | 72⅝ | 71½ | 72⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 67½ | 50 | NwInd pfC5 | | 2 | 74 | 73 | 74 | +2 |
| 26⅝ | 16 | NwMu 1.96 | 12 | 8 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | +⅝ |
| 24 | 14 | NwStWV .80 | 7 | 58 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20 | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 14 | Norton 1.20 | 7 | 37 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | |
| 21⅝ | 16 | NorStm .25b | 16 | 582 | 24⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | -⅝ |
| 45 | 31 | Nrt S pf1.40 | | 20 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | +1⅝ |
| 14⅝ | 8 | Nucor .10e | 7 | 28 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | -⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8 | NVF 1.03t | 3 | 47 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | +⅛ |

## O

| 1973 High | 1973 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13⅝ | 8 | Oak Ind .32 | 6 | 21 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13¼ | 8 | Oakite P .84 | 18 | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Occid Pet | 12 | 825 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 42½ | 30 | OccidPt pf4 | | 12 | 47 | 46½ | 46⅝ | +½ |
| 37⅝ | 25 | OcciP pf3.60 | | 16 | 45 | 44½ | 44⅝ | +⅝ |
| 12½ | 8 | OgdenCp .60 | 7 | 83 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | +½ |
| 29⅝ | 20 | OgdnUn .87 | | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | |
| 19⅝ | 8 | OhioEd 1.60 | 10 | 131 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | |
| 8⅝ | 4 | OhPw pf8.48 | | 240 | 103 | 103 | 103 | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 14 | OklaGE 1.32 | 11 | 51 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22 | +⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 20 | OklaGE pf.80 | | 200 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | |

| 1973 High | 1973 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23⅝ | 18⅝ | OkiaNG 1.32 | 9 | 25 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | -⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 12⅝ | OlinCorp .88 | 7 | 134 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅝ |
| 10⅝ | 7½ | Omark .35 | 5 | 34 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 12⅝ | Oneida .75 | 6 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | -⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 12 | Oneilke 1 | 6 | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 14⅝ | OrangR 1.20 | 10 | 34 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | -⅛ |
| 48⅝ | 33 | OtisElv 2.25 | 9 | 159 | 45⅝ | 45 | 45½ | -1⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 28⅝ | OutMar 1.20 | 7 | 25 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31¼ | -⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 10 | OutletCo .35 | 5 | 7 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 19 | OvernMT .72 | 6 | 422 | 19⅝ | 18¼ | 18¼ | -1 |
| 51¼ | 29⅝ | OverSh .10e | 17 | 79 | 46½ | 44⅝ | 46½ | +2½ |
| 35 | 39⅝ | OwensCn .88 | 17 | 553 | 55⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | +⅝ |
| 43⅝ | 27⅝ | OwensIll 1.48 | 9 | 157 | 41⅛ | 40⅝ | 41 | +⅛ |
| 85⅝ | 67 | OwnIll pf4.25 | | 8 | 73⅝ | 72 | 70½ | +2½ |
| 26 | 15⅝ | Oxfrd ind .60b | 4 | 3 | 19½ | 19⅝ | 19½ | +½ |

## P - Q

| 1973 High | 1973 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16⅝ | 10⅝ | PacAsh .52e | | 45 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅝ | +⅝ |
| 32⅝ | 24⅝ | PacGsE 1.28 | 7 | 346 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | -½ |
| 22⅝ | 20⅝ | PacLtg 1.68 | 9 | 55 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 46½ | 23⅝ | PacPetr1 .53 | 19 | 158 | 35 | 32⅝ | 33⅝ | |
| 26½ | 21⅝ | PacPw 1.60 | 11 | 281 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | +⅝ |
| 18⅝ | 15⅝ | PacTT 1.20 | 9 | 40 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 12 | 8 | Pac Tin .60e | 6 | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9½ | 4⅝ | PaineWb .20 | | 17 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 | |
| 17⅝ | 12⅝ | PalW pf1.20 | | 7 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | -⅝ |
| 15⅝ | 4½ | PalmBc .25 | 5 | 14 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅝ |
| 24⅝ | 4 | Pamida Inc | 10 | 109 | 6⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 5⅝ | PanAm Air | | 146 | 6½ | 6 | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 27 | PanBEP 2 | 8 | 138 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34½ | |
| 32⅝ | 10⅝ | Paprcll .60b | 6 | 71 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | -½ |
| 19 | 12 | Pargas .90 | 8 | 33 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | -½ |
| 35⅝ | 19 | ParMan 1.84 | 11 | 76 | 31⅝ | 31½ | 31½ | -⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 15⅝ | ParPen .50a | 14 | 6 | 23 | 22⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 22⅝ | 4⅝ | Pasco Ind | 18 | 141 | 20⅝ | 19⅝ | 20 | +⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 8 | Paytel wr .37 | | 3 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | -⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 19 | PeabGas .84e | 23 | 42 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | +⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 11½ | Penn Cent | | 874 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 5⅝ | PenDix .20b | 6 | 17 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6½ | |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | Penn Fruit | | 8 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| 101 | 72½ | Penney 1.12 | 25 | 264 | 77½ | 76⅝ | 76½ | +⅛ |
| 63⅝ | 47⅝ | PaC pf8.16k | | 3 | 51 | 49½ | 51 | +3 |
| 28 | 20 | PaPwL2 1.48 | 8 | 95 | 20½ | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | -⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 1 | PaPL pf8.70 | | 2160 | 105 | 105⅛ | 105 | +1 |
| 109⅝ | 98½ | PaPL pf8.45 | | 253 | 103 | 103 | 103 | -1 |
| 65 | 55 | PaPL pf4.50 | | 240 | 57 | 57 | 57 | -⅝ |
| 63⅝ | 55 | PaPL pf4.40 | | 2100 | 56 | 56 | 56 | +⅝ |
| 29 | 18⅝ | Pennwlt 1.50 | 10 | 31 | 24½ | 23⅝ | 24½ | +1 |
| 27 | 20 | Penwl pf5.65 | | 1 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | +⅛ |
| 38 | 30½ | Pennzoil .62 | 14 | 6 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | |
| 24 | 13 | Rancp In .92 | 7 | 21 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15 | -⅝ |
| 21 | 12½ | RandAut .50 | 3 | 59 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅝ | +⅝ |
| 32⅝ | 21⅝ | RayInsIM 1 | 5 | 16 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 7½ | Raymint .20 | 15 | 116 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | |
| 34⅝ | 21⅝ | Raythn .70 | 11 | 218 | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 32½ | +1⅝ |
| 39⅝ | 22⅝ | RCA 1 | 10 | 662 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅝ | +⅝ |
| 91 | 62½ | RCA cv pf 4 | | 3 | 67⅝ | 66½ | 67⅝ | +⅛ |
| 53 | 45⅝ | RCA pf 3.50 | | 2309 | 47 | 47 | 47 | +⅝ |
| 91 | 62½ | RCA cv pf 4 | | 32 | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | +⅝ |
| 2½ | 1 | vRead Corp | | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 2½ | 1 | vRead Corp 1pf | | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 2½ | 1 | vRead Corp pf | | 8 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 42 | 20½ | RdgBate .25 | 31 | 70 | 39⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 23⅝ | 6 | Redman .12 | | 108 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 27½ | 16 | Reece .74a | 11

# American Stock Exchange Trading

| —1973— High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26⅝ | 12⅞ | AARCp .07c | 10 | 9 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 | +⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 8½ | AAVCos .25 | 5 | 6 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 8⅛ | AbrdMf .40e | 5 | 8 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Aberden Pet | 70 | 7 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1¼ | Acme Haml | 175 | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | Acme Prec | 7 | 12 | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 5⅝ | Action Ind | 6 | 20 | 5⅝ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 6⅛ | 1⅞ | ADM Indust | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 10⅛ | AdmirIln .50 | 6 | 3 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 17½ | 7½ | Adobe Corp | 27 | 43 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | |
| 5½ | 2¼ | A&EPlast P | 5 | 15 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 7½ | 3⅝ | Aero Flow | 7 | 7 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅜ | Aeronca Inc | | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅞ | Aerosol | 8 | 5 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 8⅝ | 4 | AffilCap .39f | 4 | 36 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅛ | Affil Sv | | 3 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 10⅞ | 4⅝ | Affil Hsp .20 | 8 | 7 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 10¼ | 8½ | AffilPub .65c | 5 | 18 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | — ½ |
| 5⅛ | 4½ | AIC Phl .56t | 6 | 4 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | Aiken Ind | 8 | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| 10 | 7½ | Airborn Frt | 13 | 15 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 71¼ | 47⅞ | Airpax .45f | 6 | 4 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 13⅝ | Airwick .16 | 25 | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13⅛ | Alan Wood | 4 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ½ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅛ | Alaska Airl | | 48 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | Alba Waldn | | 5 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 6⅝ | Alcolac .05e | 12 | 9 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | AllAmer Ind | | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 7⅞ | Alleghy Airl | 12 | 66 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 10½ | 4⅛ | AllegA wtO | | 11 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 5⅝ | Alleg Cp wt | | 9 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6⅝ | AllanTP .79f | 6 | 3 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | Allied Art | 5 | 185 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | +⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 8½ | Allied Chtrl | 9 | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | Alpha Ind | 10 | 24 | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2⅞ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 4 | AllamIt Cp | 5 | 27 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | Allec Corp | | 8 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | —1-16 |
| 1¼ | ½ | eqlfec Cp wt | | | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Altec Crp pf | | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 54¾ | 48½ | Alcoa pf3.75 | | 250 | 52 | 52 | 52 | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 2⅝ | Amco Ind | 16 | 86 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | + ½ |
| 5⅝ | | AHessLL wt | | 239 | 12 | 12¾ | 12¾ | +12 |
| 4⅝ | 1⅜ | Am Agronos | | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 2⅞ | AmBilr .50 | 4 | 3 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 14⅞ | AmBusP .20 | 19 | 11 | 18⅞ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | ⅞ | ACenMtg wt | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 30⅝ | 24⅝ | AFitch 2.74e | 9 | 13 | 28¼ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | +½ |
| 5 | 2 | AmFitch wt | | 7 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 14½ | 10 | A GarP .06e | 8 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 4 | 1¼ | A Girl Fash | | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 6⅛ | Alsracli .26e | 6 | 25 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 9 | 6⅝ | AMaizeA .33 | 7 | 4 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 9 | 6½ | AMaizeB .33 | 7 | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 42¼ | 36⅝ | AmMf 1.87e | 5 | 2 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ⅛ |
| 24 | 5⅛ | AmMot Inns | 8 | 96 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 40⅝ | 31½ | A Petrl 1.20 | 13 | 29 | 40½ | 40 | 40⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 6 | A Plan 1.02t | 8 | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11 | 9⅝ | AmRlty 1.23e | 14 | 16 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | AmRlty wt | | 3 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| 14½ | 3½ | Am Recreat | 5 | 352 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4 | |
| 18⅛ | 6⅝ | ASafeE .68f | 5 | 32 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | A Tochi .08g | 5 | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 7⅛ | AmTrain Sv | 11 | 22 | 11⅛ | 10½ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 62 | 16 | AMICCp .04 | 10 | 21 | 19⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅛ | Andrea Rad | | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Anglo C .10c | 13 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 6½ | Anthony Ind | | 4 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 2 | 1 | AO Indust | 13 | 35 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 20 | Aquit Ca .20 | 23 | 12 | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25½ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | ⅞ | Argus Inc | | 52 | 1-16 | 1 | 1 | +1-16 |
| 22⅝ | 12⅛ | Ariz Cot .08e | 10 | 13 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 9 | ArzCol pf.48 | | 8 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 29⅝ | 19½ | ArkLG 1.30 | 9 | 409 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10⅛ | Armac Ent | 6 | 29 | 12⅞ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 6⅝ | Armin Cp | 7 | 62 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | +⅛ |
| 10½ | 5¼ | Arrow Elect | 5 | 14 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | + ½ |
| 16⅛ | 8 | Arundel .89f | 7 | 16 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10 | |
| 17 | 8 | Asamera O | 21 | 204 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 9⅝ | AshIOil Can | 14 | 8 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 12⅛ | 7⅛ | Asprey | 6 | 6 | 7⅞ | 7⅛ | 7⅞ | + ½ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅜ | AssdFd .05p | | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Astrex Inc | 8 | 17 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | + ⅛ |
| 2 | 1 | Atco Prd | 12 | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 7⅝ | 2⅞ | AtlcoMtg wt | | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 36½ | 10⅛ | AtlCMi 1.45e | 7 | 68 | 30¼ | 29½ | 29 | |
| 1½ | 13-16 | Atlas Cp wt | | 1 | 2⅞ | 1½ | 1⅝ | + ½ |
| 34⅛ | 17½ | Augatlnc .10 | 31 | 42 | 28½ | 27⅞ | 28¼ | + ⅛ |
| 26½ | 11 | Austral Oil | 23 | 119 | 22⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 4 | Auto Bldg | 5 | 10 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 7½ | 3 | Autmat Rad | 6 | 14 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | AutmSvc .20 | 7 | 14 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | AVEMC .14 | 7 | 45 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | |
| 40⅝ | 32½ | Avondl 1.15a | 7 | 2 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 13⅝ | AVX Corp | 9 | 41 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — 1 |

## B

| —1973— High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10⅝ | 8½ | Badg M .50a | 5 | 9 | 8⅞ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | |
| 4⅝ | 3 | BaldSec .31e | | 4 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 14⅛ | BanFd 1.45e | | 14 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅛ | BangPun wt | | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 35⅝ | 18 | BansfrCt LJ | 13 | 173 | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ½ |
| | | BansfrCt In | | 51 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23 | |
| 21 | 9⅝ | BankrU .20e | 19 | 14 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 3 | Banner .03 | 5 | 29 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 3½ | Barnes Eng | | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 15½ | 7⅛ | Barnwel Ind | 33 | 31 | 9⅞ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 4⅞ | Barry R .42f | 6 | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 17⅞ | 6⅛ | BarryWr .32 | 7 | 5 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | +½ |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | Bartell Mrd | 7 | 6 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | Barth Sp .27 | 7 | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Bartons Cdy | 20 | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 3½ | 1 | Baruch Foot | | 6 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 7½ | 3⅛ | Barwick ET | 6 | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | BasinPet Cp | 13 | 97 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 9½ | BayrkU .88e | | 8 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 1½ | Bhavlori RL | 7 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅛ | Bell Ind .06 | 7 | 20 | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | Belscot .13f | 4 | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 28⅞ | 20⅝ | BenSM 2.75e | 8 | 18 | 24½ | 24 | 24⅛ | + ½ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅛ | BenStMg wt | | 24 | 5⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | Benrus Crp | 6 | 19 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 15¼ | 4⅛ | Berg En .44f | 9 | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 8 | 6 | BergRlt .57e | | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ½ |
| 1 | ⅝ | BergRlt wt | | 3 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | +1-16 |
| 7⅝ | 2⅛ | Berg Bruns | 45 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 8⅛ | 4⅝ | BerntzOmat | 10 | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 5⅛ | BerverC .10 | 7 | 103 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | + ½ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | Bethlem Cp | | 5 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅝ | Beverly Ent | 12 | 56 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| 14⅞ | 5 | BevHill Bnc | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 32½ | 14 | Bic Pen .27 | 14 | 5 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | |
| 29⅞ | 16⅛ | BgBear 1.52 | 6 | 4 | 22½ | 22 | 22⅛ | — ½ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | BigV Supmk | 7 | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 14⅝ | BlnkMf .80e | 7 | 3 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 31¼ | 12⅝ | BlnmSm .72 | 9 | 24 | 13⅞ | 13 | 13⅞ | + ½ |
| 16⅝ | 5 | Bio Dynam | 13 | 68 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 10⅞ | 5⅞ | Blessing .40 | 5 | 5 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | Blount .08 | 4 | 38 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | Bluebird Inc | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 1⅛ | ⅞ | Bluebird wt | | 5 | 5-16 | 5-16 | 5-16 | |
| 24½ | 9⅞ | Bodin Apr .40 | 6 | 52 | 14½ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 4⅛ | Bthaiu Crp | | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 5⅛ | Boll Berark | 11 | 7 | 9⅞ | 8⅞ | 9⅞ | + ½ |
| 44⅞ | 19¼ | Bowmar Ins | 10 | 194 | 34½ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | — 1⅝ |
| 25⅝ | | Bowne .50 | 7 | 56 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 55 | 25⅛ | BowVall .10 | 160 | 35 | 29½ | 26½ | 28½ | + 2⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 7⅝ | Brad Ragan | 9 | 22 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 50 | 21⅝ | BradCm Sy | 36 | 3 | 27⅞ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Brnchln .26 | 7 | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 17½ | 9½ | BranlFar wt | | 3 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | + ½ |
| 16 | 8⅛ | BranlAir A | | 22 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11 | + ½ |
| 21⅞ | 17⅛ | BrascanLt 1.5 | 59 | 59 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ | |
| 20½ | 12⅛ | BraunEn .44 | 5 | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 4⅛ | Breeze Corp | | 6 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 16⅛ | 12 | Brewer .40 | 6 | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 3¼ | 1⅝ | BroDart Ind | 11 | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅛ | BrookP .16e | 9 | 3 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 2 | BrownFB wt | | 4 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 19⅛ | BwnFB .40b | 12 | 117 | 20⅝ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 7⅞ | 3 | BTU Eng | 19 | 9 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 8½ | 4⅝ | Buildex .0 | 4 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 15⅝ | Bundy 1.08a | 5 | 12 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | + ½ |
| 5⅛ | 1½ | Burgess Ind | | 3 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 10 | BBurnsIn .50 | 10 | 4 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 4⅛ | Butler Avial | 5 | 4 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 16 | Butles G Oil | 31 | 378 | 33⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅞ | — ⅛ |

## C

| —1973— High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13½ | 6¼ | Cagles In A | 5 | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 7⅞ | Caldor .15b | 7 | 90 | 9½ | 8½ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 16¼ | 5⅞ | Calcomp | 9 | 117 | 12⅞ | 11½ | 11⅞ | — ½ |
| 24¼ | 13⅞ | Cal PrTcm 1 | 8 | 4 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | — ½ |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | Calvert Exp | 20 | 12 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 5½ | Camco Inc | | 10 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 8½ | 5 | 7-16 | CampChib | 8 | 19 | 8⅞ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 8⅛ | Campin .30b | 5 | 35 | 12⅞ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | CdnExp GO | 66 | 15 | 4⅛ | 4 3-16 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11 | 5 | 9-16 | Cdn Homstd | 84 | 18 | 8½ | 8 7-16 | 8 7-16 | +1-16 |
| 14 | 11½ | CdnInP .08 | | 5 | 2 | 13⅞ | 12⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | CdnMar .10e | 14 | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 8⅛ | 5⅞ | Cdn Merrill | 22 | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 15⅛ | 9⅝ | Cdn Occidnl | 11 | 9 | 13⅞ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 61¼ | 41 | Con SuprOil | 45 | 2 | 56½ | 56⅝ | 56½ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅞ | Canver Inl | | 31 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Canopr Ind | 8 | 11 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 8⅝ | 3⅛ | Capital Res | 10 | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 1½ | CapitlFd .12 | 6 | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 6⅝ | Cap Ind .32e | 6 | 18 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | |
| 21½ | 4⅞ | Caressa .20 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 100 | 79⅞ | Carnatn .88 | 23 | 17 | 87⅞ | 81¼ | 81½ | + ⅛ |
| 72½ | 61½ | CaroPL pf 5 | | 259 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | — 1 |
| 9⅝ | 4⅛ | Carr wt | | 20 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 3⅛ | Carrols Dev | 14 | 3 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 27⅛ | 16⅞ | Castle AM | 7 | 4 | 23¼ | 24 | 24¼ | + ½ |
| 21⅛ | 13⅝ | Castleton In | 27 | 88 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 20½ | 10 | Caslwd Ind | 13 | 20 | 13⅞ | 12⅛ | 13⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 15 | 6½ | Cavitron Cp | 29 | 29 | 11⅞ | 10⅝ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅛ | CDI Corp | 9 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 47⅞ | 42½ | CenMr pf3.50 | | 240 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | +1 |
| 8⅝ | 4⅛ | CentSep .09e | | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ½ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅛ | Centind .11r | 6 | 38 | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4½ | — ½ |
| 15½ | 9½ | Cenvilr Com | 3 | 10 | 10½ | 1½ | 10½ | |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Certified Cp | 5 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 1 | Certron Cp | 827 | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 9½ | 8⅝ | ChadMdl .40 | 5 | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 14⅞ | 3⅛ | ChemH .03t | 12 | 186 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 3⅛ | Chartr Med | 14 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 8⅝ | 6 | CHB Fd .55t | 5 | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 10½ | 7⅞ | Cherryb .24 | 18 | 3 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 11⅛ | 3⅝ | ChicUnl .51t | 7 | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 9 | Child World | 18 | 7 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ½ |
| 15⅝ | 6⅛ | Chlor C .44a | 6 | 11 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ½ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅞ | Christian Co | 11 | 19 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 15⅝ | CICVF 1.59e | | 8 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1½ | CIMtgGr wt | | 10 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 5⅞ | 2⅞ | Cinema 5 Ltd | | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 2⅞ | 1⅞ | Cinerama | | 32 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 36½ | 10 | Circle K .36 | 11 | 21 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 3⅞ | CitznFinl .16 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 15⅝ | CitMtg 1.81e | 9 | 3 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | CitizMtgl wt | | 7 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 6⅞ | CityGaFl .50 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 16⅞ | 8¼ | CK Petrolm | 40 | 81 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 4⅛ | 3½ | CL Fint | 3 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | Clark Gr .80 | 6 | 4 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 8⅝ | Clarksn .08c | 10 | 2 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 10½ | 3⅝ | Clarostat | 6 | 4 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 4⅞ | 1⅞ | Clary Corp | | 8 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1½ | |
| 10⅞ | 7½ | Clausnr .37c | 5 | 6 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11½ | 5¼ | Clopay .65r | 4 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 21⅞ | CMI Corp | 29 | 10 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | |
| 61½ | 11¼ | CMI Inv wt | | 28 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 4 | Coachmn In | 4 | 16 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 14⅝ | 6⅛ | Codcsco .10b | 12 | 19 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | |
| 22½ | 11 | Coff Mat .56 | 12 | x16 | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 7⅞ | 3⅞ | Cohu In .15c | 8 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | +1⅛ |
| 20½ | 8 | Coil Ind | 6 | 107 | 9⅝ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 11⅝ | Cole Nat .48 | 8 | 23 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 11⅝ | Coleman .44 | 8 | 23 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | |
| 12⅞ | 6⅝ | CollTow .22c | 4 | 5 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 16½ | Colwnlc .28 | 6 | 2 | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 15 | Comb Com | 13 | 50 | 19½ | 18 | 19 | — ¼ |
| 38⅞ | 14⅝ | Cmbustn Eq | 15 | 37 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ | + 1⅛ |
| 39¼ | 25 | Cominco | 17 | 3 | 37⅞ | 37½ | 37⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 8⅝ | Com'Alth | 28 | 5 | 10⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅞ | — |
| 16⅛ | 11⅝ | CmlMet .60b | 6 | 1 | 14½ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 9 | 7⅛ | Commodor | | 5 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | |
| 7⅞ | 2⅝ | ComHlth Cp | 7 | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 16⅝ | 5⅛ | ComPsyc .24 | 11 | 10 | 9⅞ | 8⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 30¼ | 24⅝ | ComSv 1.62b | 8 | 7 | 28 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | |
| 6⅛ | 3½ | Compac Cp | 10 | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 12⅞ | 7⅛ | Compoin | 5 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | CompuDyn | 12 | 15 | 1⅞ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 32½ | 17⅛ | Commugrp | 16 | 71 | 32⅞ | 31 | 32⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅞ | Comput Ex | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅛ | Comput Inst | | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 16⅛ | 9⅝ | Conchs .16e | 6 | 9 | 11⅞ | 11 | 11½ | + ½ |
| 7⅝ | 2½ | Condec Crp | | 6 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 6½ | 3⅞ | Conlly Con | 13 | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11½ | 3⅝ | Conroy Inc | 4 | 6 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7 | 2⅛ | Con Oil Gas | 60 | 75 | 6½ | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 8⅛ | Cons Rot .20 | 8 | 9 | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 7 | Consyns Cp | 16 | 20 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 7⅛ | Cont Mexer | 8 | 23 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 2 | Cont Tel wt | | 20 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 16½ | 9 | Cook El .40 | 12 | 2 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 18⅝ | Cook In .40e | 2 | 44 | 24⅞ | 24 | 24½ | + ⅞ |
| 9⅛ | 4½ | Cop Jar .20a | | 2 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 4⅞ | Cordor Intl | 13 | 49 | 10 | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 13⅛ | Core Lab | 15 | 6 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 17 | CorrBlk .91a | 11 | 1 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2 | Coll Corp | | 21 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 3⅝ | 1 | CottCorp wt | | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3 | Cousins wt | | 19 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 31⅞ | 11 | CovChi Com | 21 | 27 | 11⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 6⅛ | 2⅞ | Craig Corp | 5 | 20 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5 | CramrE .21f | 11 | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | Creativ Mot | 6 | 84 | 6½ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 22 | 15⅛ | CreolP 1.20a | 9 | 19 | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Crest Foam | 23 | 3 | 8⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 17⅛ | Crompton | 6 | 5 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ½ |
| 69 | 49⅛ | CrossAT .43 | 32 | 9 | 63 | 62½ | 62½ | + ½ |
| 25 | 13⅛ | CwnCP 1.18b | 9 | 36 | 22⅞ | 21½ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅞ | 6⅞ | Crystal Oil | 16 | 241 | 18⅞ | 16½ | 16⅞ | — ½ |
| 17⅞ | 10⅛ | CSECoro .40 | 5 | 3 | 12⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 5½ | Cubic Cp .40 | 12 | 36 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | — ½ |
| 18⅝ | 6½ | CultrA .22p | | 451 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 18 | 6 | CultrB .22p | | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 17½ | 10½ | CW Transpr | 4 | 7 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |

## D

| —1973— High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8⅝ | 4 | Damon .20p | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 14 | 12⅛ | Daniln .24 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 2⅛ | 1 | Data Control | | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 25⅞ | 16½ | Data Dcumt | 9 | 7 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅛ | Data Prod | 9 | 52 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 6½ | DayMin .10 | 17 | 8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2 | Daylin wt | | 12 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | ¾ | DCL Inc | | 7 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 26 | 11⅛ | Darb St .25 | 44 | 61 | 18⅞ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | + ½ |
| 5⅛ | 3⅛ | DJur Amsc | 22 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 1⅛ | DltaCp Am | | 4 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | + ⅛ |

# American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

| 1973 High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | MAC Magnet | | 5 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅝ | Imoco Gate .10 | 5 | 5 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| 3⅞ | 1⅝ | Imper Ind | 3 | 6 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | —⅛ |
| 30½ | 19 | Imp Oil .83 | 30 | 493 | 45⅝ | 44½ | 45 + | ¼ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅛ | IndianNd wt | | 4 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | —⅛ |
| 1 | 1 | InfRight Svc | 25 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 6⅛ | 1⅝ | Instron .15e | 9 | 6 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | —⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 1⅝ | Instrum Sys | 8 | 7 | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 3⅞ | 1⅝ | IntegRa .19f | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 7½ | 1⅝ | Intermedics | 65 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 9-16 | 1⅛ | Intl Banknot | | 1066 | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 | |
| 8⅛ | 1⅝ | Int Foodsvc | 6 | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | InFuneral S | 5 | 106 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2½+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 1⅝ | IntGenIn .70 | 5 | 7 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10½+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | Int Prod .10 | 6 | 28 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅞+ | ½ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | IntSeaw .70r | 3 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 19½ | 1⅝ | Int Syst .12h | 30 | 24400 | 36⅛ | 34⅝ | 35⅝ | |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | Interphoto | | 8 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 1⅝ | Intersystm | 12 | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛— | ½ |
| 16½ | 1⅝ | Interway Cp | 7 | 46 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛+ | 1⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | Investm Fla | 14 | 6 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 31⅛ | 1⅝ | InvDiv A .10 | 4 | 20 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅞+ | ⅝ |
| 5½ | 1⅝ | InvDivB .45 | 4 | 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½+ | ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | InvFdA .21g | | 5 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| 17 | 1⅝ | InvRIT 1.40e | 12 | 8 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 — | ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | Ionics Inc | 22 | 5 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅝— | ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 1⅝ | Iroquois .8d | 12 | 15 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Irvin Indust | 6 | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 5½ | 1⅝ | ISC Ind .30 | 9 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 1⅝ | Itel Corp | 5 | 16 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |

## J - K

| 1973 High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Jacobs Eng | 16 | 2 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛— | ⅛ |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | Jamesw .36f | 4 | 16 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝— | ⅛ |
| 5½ | 1⅝ | Jeannet .48f | 8 | 4 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 1⅝ | Jervis 1.30f | 6 | 74 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 + | 1½ |
| 2 | 1⅝ | Jetronic Ind | 8 | 28 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝— | ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 1⅝ | John Pd .16 | 30 | 22 | 30⅝ | 30⅛ | 30⅛— | ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 1⅝ | Jupiter Ind | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 + | ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | K Tel Intl | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 — | ⅛ |
| 4 | 1⅝ | Kaiser In .85r | 5 | 88 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | Kalvex, Inc | 7 | 36 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½+ | ⅝ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | KameMill wt | | 21 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 32⅛ | 1⅝ | Kaneb Svc 1 | 10 | 70 | 32⅞ | 32⅛ | 32⅞+ | 1⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 1⅝ | Kauf Ind wt | | 36 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝+ | ⅝ |
| 8 | 1⅝ | Kaypaw | 9 | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 1⅝ | KayCorp .20 | 10 | 20 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 1⅝ | Kenwin .32 | 4 | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝— | ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Ketchm .16f | | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞— | ⅛ |
| 14½ | 1⅝ | Kewanee .48 | 12 | 247 | 22⅞ | 21 | 21⅞+ | ½ |
| 3 | 1⅝ | Key Co .20 | 6 | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛— | |
| 4⅞ | 1⅝ | Keystn .22e | 8 | 3 | 6⅝ | 5 | 5⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 1⅝ | Kilemb .16e | 5 | 4 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 4⅝ | 1⅝ | Killearn Pr | | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 1⅝ | Kin Ark Crp | | 62 | 1⅝ | 1 | 1⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | KingRd .60a | 11 | 8 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝+ | ⅝ |
| 6⅛ | 1⅝ | Kinastip .12e | 5 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛— | ⅛ |
| 5 | 1⅝ | Kirbyind .44 | 7 | 7 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅝+ | ⅝ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Kit Mfg | 26 | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 10⅛ | 1⅝ | KleerVu Ind | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 + | ½ |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | Kleinerts | | 6 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 — | ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Knicker Toy | 5 | 27 | 35⅝ | 14⅝ | 16 | |
| 19⅛ | 1⅝ | Kolmorg .40 | 14 | 15 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 + | ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | KühnStr .10 | 5 | 17 | 8⅞ | 7⅞ | 8⅛+ | ⅛ |

Continued on page

## L

| 1973 High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅛ | 1⅝ | LaBarge | | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 8½ | 1⅝ | Lafay Radio | 6 | 40 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | LAigion App | 4 | 7 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | Lake Shore | 34 | 62 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | LaMaur .36 | 6 | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛— | ⅛ |
| 4 | 1⅝ | Lane-W .2ef | 7 | 16 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝— | ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅝ | LaPointe .20 | 6 | 2 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| ⅝ | 1⅝ | LaTour Bck | | 12 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞+1-16 | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Laopco Inc | 22 | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | LarwR 1.20e | 9 | 34 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½+ | ⅛ |
| ⅛ | 1⅝ | LarwinR wt | | 18 | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | LCA Cp Tle | 6 | 98 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | LCA Cp wt | | 20 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 5 | 1⅝ | LeGran .16 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 + | ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 1⅝ | Leg Rent .24 | 10 | 7 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | Leader Intl | | 7 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Leadr Hous | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 19⅛ | 1⅝ | Lesc Cp wt | 3 | 47 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 1⅝ | Lesh Co .80 | 5 | 6 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 — | ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | Lee Entr .20 | 10 | 71 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 1⅝ | Lee Natl | 7 | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 7⅛ | 1⅝ | Lee Pharm | 35 | 35 | 23⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | Leigh Pr .40 | 4 | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | Leisure Tec | 3 | 236 | 5⅞ | 5 | 5— | ⅝ |
| 1 | 1⅝ | LernerSt wt | | 1 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛— | ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 1⅝ | LesFay .35b | 5 | 45 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8— | ⅝ |
| 7½ | 1⅝ | LewisBF .20 | 5 | 4 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 11½ | 1⅝ | LilliAnn .20e | 6 | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½— | ⅛ |
| 5½ | 1⅝ | LilyLynn A | 3 | 9 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 — | |
| 1⅛ | 1⅝ | Lincoln Am | 10 | 45 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½— | ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 1⅝ | Lloyds Elec | 4 | 75 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛+ | ½ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | Lodge S .05e | 20 | 35 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 + | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 1⅝ | LoewThe wt | | 86 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 11⅛ | 1⅝ | LaGenSv .62 | 6 | 5 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞— | ½ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | LTVCorp wt | | 70 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Luby Corp | | 9 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½— | ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Lundy Elec | 17 | 5 | 3⅞ | 3 | 3 | |
| 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Lynch Corp | | 8 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝+ | ⅛ |

## M

| 1973 High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7⅝ | 1⅝ | Macro Chal | 16 | 4 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 1½ | 1⅝ | Mallry Ren | | 4 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | MamMrt .22 | | 23 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Mangel Strs | | 64 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 5 | 1⅝ | Mansf T .50 | 7 | 26 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 — | ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | Marindus B | 12 | 196 | 4⅝T | | 15⅛ | 4⅝+ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | Mark Cont rt71 | | 4 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅞— | ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | 1⅝ | Marshall Fd | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 + | ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 1⅝ | Marshal Ind | 6 | 12 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 5½ | 1⅝ | Masland .40 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 + | ⅛ |
| 7 | 1⅝ | Masnelin .30 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 + | ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | MaterR .10e | 14 | 5 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛+ | ⅝ |
| 9⅝ | 1⅝ | Maule I .50e | 3 | 4 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½— | ½ |
| 1⅛ | 1⅝ | McCrory rt | | 3 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | McCull Oil | | 444 | 7⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅞+ | ⅝ |
| 1⅛ | 1⅝ | McDonh .40 | 5 | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | McInish .32 | 4 | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | McKeon Cn | 7 | 14 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| ⅝ | 1⅝ | Means FW | 3 | 7 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛— | ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 1⅝ | Medalist .32 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 10⅝ | 10⅝+ | ⅝ |
| ⅛ | 1⅝ | Medco Jwly | 4 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| ⅝ | 1⅝ | Medenco .12 | 18 | 61 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝— | ⅛ |
| ⅝ | 1⅝ | MedlaGn .54 | 11 | 5 | 32 | 31½ | 31½— | ½ |
| ½ | 1⅝ | Mega Intl | | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| ½ | 1⅝ | MEM Co .64 | 6 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14½+ | ⅝ |
| ⅛ | 1⅝ | Mercant Ind | 5 | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝— | ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 2 | Meridian In | 25 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 — | ⅛ |
| 14½ | 7⅛ | MerleN .20e | 6 | 8 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 — | ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | Metrocare | 5 | 9 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3 | Mich Gem | 4 | 16 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛— | ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | MichSug .10 | 43 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝— | ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 8⅛ | MidlCo .30 | 4 | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛— | ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 6 | Midld Glass | 5 | 3 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 16⅛ | 9 | Midw Ru .32 | 8 | 9 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 19 | 7½ | MidFhl .36b | 17 | 7 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | |
| 27⅝ | 13⅛ | Migo Elect | 11 | 201 | 21⅝ | 20½ | 21⅞+ | 1⅞ |
| 14⅝ | 7 | Miller H | 3 | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 7⅛ | MillOnx .38f | 5 | 8 | 8 | 7 3/4 | 8 — | ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 18⅝ | Mil Roy .20e | 14 | 4 | 24 | 24 | 24 — | ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 11 | MoBcef Pkr | 4 | 7 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛+ | ½ |
| 7⅛ | 2⅝ | MoKanTx ct | | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 — | ⅛ |
| 47⅛ | 16½ | Mitchell En | 20 | 13 | 27⅞ | 27⅛ | 27⅛— | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅝ | Mite Corp | 6 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 4 — | ⅛ |
| 55⅝ | 4⅛ | Mylyden wt | | 93 | 12⅝ | 11⅝ | 12⅛+ | ⅝ |
| 63 | 55 | MonP pf4.40 | | 210 | 55⅝ | 55⅞ | 55⅞— | ⅛ |
| 12 | 6⅛ | Moog Inc | 9 | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 6⅝ | 4 | MotSup .41t | 6 | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛— | ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Mouldings | | 3 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| 7½ | 1½ | Movietab | | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 12½ | 8⅝ | MPB Cp .40 | 6 | 3 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10½+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | MPS Intl Cp | | 16 | 1⅝ | 1 ⅝ | 1⅝— | ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 9½ | MuntA .80b | 15 | 8 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |

## N

| 1973 High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 2⅝ | Napco Ind | 6 | 7 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛— | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | NardaM .34f | 5 | 2 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅞ | Nat Atlatic | 21 | 3 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½— | ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | ⅞ | NatBellas H | | 15 | 15-16 | ⅞ | ⅞— | 1-16 |
| 16⅝ | 6 | N Distr .19e | 6 | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 21⅞ | 11⅞ | Nat Gen wt | | 24 | 15 | 13½ | 13½— | ½ |
| 7½ | 3½ | Nat Grwt n | | 30 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | NatHdh Ent | 9 | 43 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 1⅝ | ⅛ | Natind wt | | 11 | ⅞ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 3⅝ | NClandy Cp | 3 | 378 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 22½ | 7⅛ | NMedEn .10 | 6 | 17 | 12½ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 24⅛ | 9 | Nat Paragn | 12 | 80 | 17⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅝— | 3 |
| 11 | 6½ | NatSgh .10e | 4 | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛— | ⅛ |
| 4 | 1⅛ | Nat System | 45 | 30 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | Nelly Don | 15 | 24 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞— | ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 3⅛ | NelsonL .20f | 19 | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞— | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅝ | Nemecr .05 | 6 | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | Nestle LeM | 11 | 9 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 65 | 25⅝ | NE Nuc .07e | 31 | 56 | 57⅞ | 57⅛ | 57½+ | ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 4⅝ | NHamp .10e | 8 | 3 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | ⅞ | Newlbrla M | 16 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 24⅛ | 13⅝ | NMex Ariz | 54 | 22 | 20 | 18⅝ | 19⅝+ | ⅞ |
| 1⅛ | 1⅝ | Newpark Res | 10 | 22 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 18⅛ | 7⅛ | NI Prod .35e | 12 | 44 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝— | ⅛ |
| 16 | 10⅛ | NYTimes .60 | 8 | 67 | 14⅝ | 13⅞ | 14 + | ½ |
| 8⅝ | 6 | NiagFSv .26 | 5 | 5 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅞ | |
| 4⅝ | 3⅛ | Nichols SE | 4 | 2 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 23⅛ | 18⅝ | NJBP1 2.35e | 8 | 10 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 4⅛ | Noel Indust | 4 | 7 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 28 | 22⅝ | Norf So Ry | | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 2⅝ | Nortek Inc | 10 | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 5⅛ | 1⅛ | NoAmMt wt | | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 7⅝ | NorAm Roy | 42 | 189 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅛ | NorCdn Oils | 20 | 32 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7 5-16+1-16 | |
| 60⅝ | 51 | N IPS pf4.25 | | 2100 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | |
| 29⅝ | 15½ | NNGMob wt | | 54 | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅝+ | 1 |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | Novo Corp | 4 | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝— | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | Nuclear Dat | | 9 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 13½ | NumacO Gs | 22 | 62 | 26⅝ | 19⅛ | 20⅛+ | ⅝ |

## O

| 1973 High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7⅛ | 4⅝ | OEA In .10e | 6 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 42⅝ | 17 | Offshore Co | 14 | 5 | 32½ | 31⅞ | 32⅛+ | ⅝ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Ohio Art .20 | 12 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 23⅛ | 16⅝ | OhioBrass 1 | 11 | 16 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 20 | 9½ | Oh Sealy .24 | 12 | 51 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 29 | 16⅝ | OKC Cp .80a | 6 | 48 | 28⅝ | 26 | 28⅛+ | 1⅞ |
| 7⅛ | 3⅛ | Olla Ind | 4 | 7 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½— | ⅛ |
| 42⅝ | 16⅝ | OnanCp .80e | 6 | 4 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 90⅛ | 45⅛ | OOkep 8.28e | 8 | 2100 | 82⅛ | 82 | 82⅛+ | ⅝ |
| 28⅝ | 5⅛ | OpenRd Ind | 2 | 100 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½— | ½ |
| 7 | 2⅛ | Orlandia | | 8 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 8½ | OrloHo .10b | 4 | 9 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 — | ⅝ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Ormand Ind | 28 | 5 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 11½ | 7⅝ | OSullvn .50b | 6 | 8 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8½ | |
| 21 | 8⅝ | Outdr Sprt I | 7 | 30 | 9½ | 8⅛ | 9 + | ⅝ |
| 20⅛ | 12⅝ | OverhDr .32 | 9 | 2 | 14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 11½ | 5⅛ | OxfdFst .30r | 8 | 8 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Ozark Airlin | 25 | 7 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |

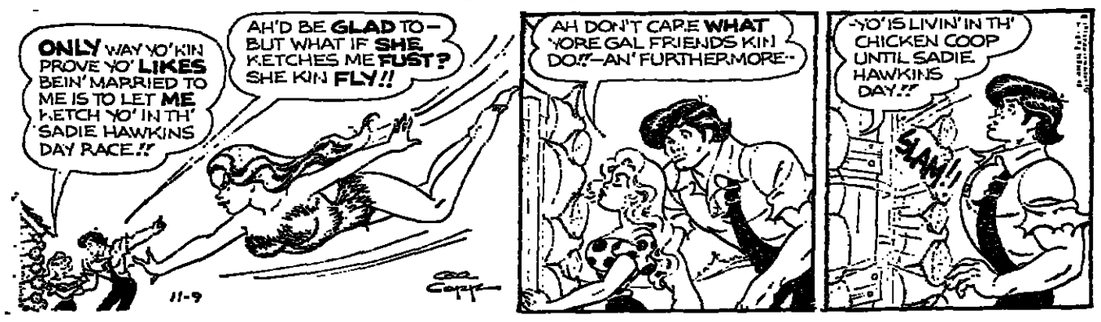
## P-Q

| 1973 High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | P&F Indust | | 18 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | Pac Cst Prp | | 21 | 1½ | 1⅛ | 1½+ | ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 19⅝ | PGE6pf 1.50 | | 6 | 20½ | 20 | 20½+ | ⅛ |
| 20 | 17⅛ | PGE pf 1.37 | | 2 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 17⅝ | 15⅛ | PGRd pf1.25 | | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝— | ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 16 | PG ptA 1.25 | 3 | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 16 | 13⅝ | PG 4.5pf1.12 | | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 + | ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 13½ | PG 4.3pf1.09 | | 3 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½— | ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 25⅛ | PG 8.1pf2.04 | | 2 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | |
| 27½ | 24⅝ | PG 7.8pf1.96 | | 2 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛— | ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | P Holdg .34 | 8 | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8½— | ⅛ |
| 61⅛ | 62 | PacLt pf4.56 | | 2150 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛— | |
| 16⅛ | 13⅛ | PNwTel 1.04 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝— | ⅛ |
| 68½ | 61⅛ | Pac PL pf 5 | | 225 | 63 | 63 | 63 + | ½ |
| 19 | 7⅛ | PacSv L .28 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 20⅝ | 9⅝ | Pall Corp | 14 | 10 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅝+ | ⅝ |
| 9 | 3 | PaloFnl .05p | 13 | 10 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 — | ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 11 | PaloM 1.76e | 6 | 26 | 12 | 11½ | 12 + | ½ |
| 13⅛ | 5 | ⅛ Pandl Bradf | 10 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 3⅝ | 2 | Pantasote | 20 | 16 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 3⅝ | ParaPks .10 | 5 | 7 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝— | ⅛ |
| 8 | 4⅝ | Park El .26f | 6 | 8 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛— | ⅛ |
| 13 | 4 | Parkwy Dis | 6 | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 35 | 19⅛ | Parsons .33e | 19 | 1 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | Pat Fash .24 | 7 | 30 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½+ | ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 10⅞ | Patagonl Cp | 8 | 12 | 13⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 5⅛ | 2½ | PatPar Pap | | 10 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 6 | PaloCG .20e | 7 | 32 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | |
| 16⅛ | 11½ | PeasE 1.19e | | 3 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 2 | 1 | PeaseEfl wt | | 7 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 9⅝ | Peel Elder | 26 | 15 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 11⅝ | 9⅝ | PeerTu .20b | 15 | 3 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛— | ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅝ | Pemcor Inc | 6 | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | Penn Dix wt | | 6 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 12⅝ | 9⅝ | PenEng .60b | 6 | 6 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½— | ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 11⅛ | PenRIE 1.10 | 10 | 7 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛— | ⅝ |
| 5 | 1⅝ | Penob Shoe | | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 29½ | 17 | PepBoys 1 | 6 | 3 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝— | ⅝ |
| 13⅛ | 7⅝ | PepCom .40 | 6 | 9 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½— | ⅝ |
| 7½ | 4½ | Perini .20e | 4 | 73 | 6½ | 5⅞ | 6⅛+ | ⅝ |
| 9⅝ | 5 | Permanar | 15 | 4 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅝ | Pertec Corp | 13 | 22 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝+ | ⅝ |
| 9 | 3⅝ | Phil LD .52r | 6 | 6 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | Phoenix $1.[illegible] | | 23 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 + | ⅛ |
| 9½ | 3⅝ | PiedInd .24 | 4 | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 9⅝ | 7 | Pioner Plas | 7 | 5 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 5½ | 2⅛ | Pioneer Sys | 7 | 33 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | Pioneer Tex | 5 | 26 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½+ | ⅝ |
| 46½ | 26 | PitDMo 1.20 | 15 | 29 | 52½ | 49 | 52½— | 4 |
| 7⅛ | 6⅛ | PittWVT .57e | 9 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝— | ⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 32⅛ | PittWay 6.8b | 16 | 4 | 41 | 40⅝ | 40⅝— | ⅝ |
| 21⅛ | 7½ | PizzaCo Am | 16 | 47 | 17⅛ | 11⅛ | 12 | |
| 34½ | 25 | Placr D .30e | 8 | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½— | ⅝ |
| 10⅝ | ⅝ | Plant Ind | 19 | 4 | 8⅝ | 5⅝ | 6⅝— | ⅛ |
| 36⅛ | 17⅝ | Plantronics | 12 | 34 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅝— | ½ |
| 3⅛ | 1 | Plaza Group | 10 | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 4⅛ | PlyGem .22f | 4 | 7 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝+ | ⅝ |
| 6⅛ | 1⅝ | PNB MR wt | | 15 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 — | ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 2⅛ | Pneumo Dy | | 11 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Poloron Pd | | 14 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 15 | 8½ | Polychr .65f | 6 | 5 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | |
| 9½ | 6 | Polymr .45f | 8 | 2150 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 8⅞ | 3⅝ | Potter Inst | | 14 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 6⅛ | Prairie Oil | 32 | 5 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 + | ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 12⅝ | Pratt Lmb 1 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Pratt Rd .25 | 7 | 9 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 4 | Prel Corp | 3 | 7 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛— | ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 16⅝ | PrenHall .84 | 12 | 19 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅝+ | ⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅛ | PresRIB .88 | 33 | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 3⅝ | Presley Cos | 3 | 22 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| 19⅝ | 8⅛ | Preston .70 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 17 | 18 — | 1⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 6⅛ | PrimMe Se | 9 | 30 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛+ | ½ |
| 24⅝ | 15⅝ | Prolor Intl 1 | 6 | 12 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛+ | ⅝ |
| 11⅛ | 9⅛ | ProvGas .80 | 6 | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | PrdRIE .24e | 25 | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 28 | 10 | PrudBdg .24 | 9 | 59 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11 | |
| 12⅛ |

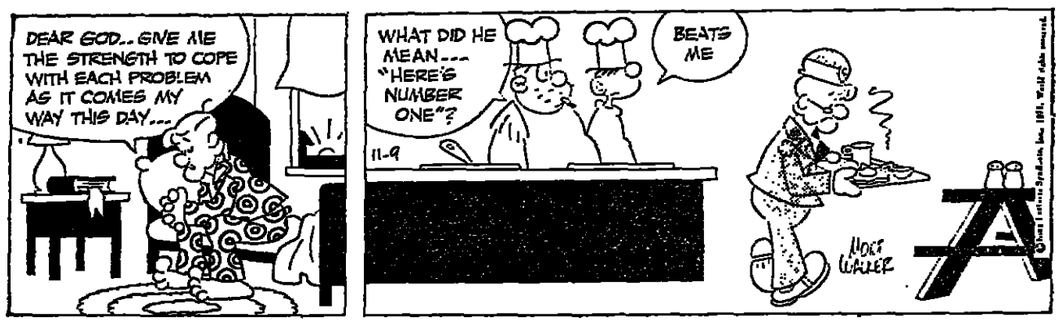
PEANUTS

B.C.

LI'L ABNER



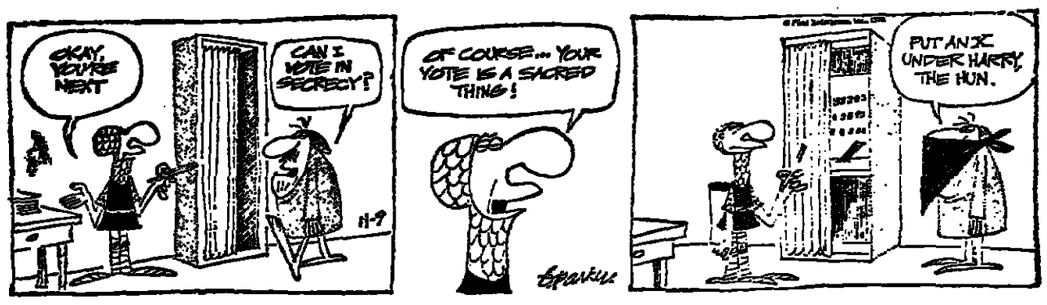

BEETLE BAILEY




MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID




REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

# BRIDGE

*By Alan Truscott*

America's most famous team, the Aces, demonstrated its superiority last week during playoff matches in Milwaukee. An example is the diagrammed hand in which the Aces, sitting East-West, set their opponents by a trick and assured themselves of a comfortable margin in international match points.

The North-South contract of six clubs would have been entirely satisfactory if either player had the club 9. As it was, there were considerable problems to overcome.

West, for the Aces, made a good decision by leading a diamond. This had a considerable impact on the play, for it induced South to abandon the normal play in the club suit of leading the seven to the ten.

Other things being equal, this succeeds if East has KQX of trumps or a doubleton honor, but things were not equal here. As the diamond ace had been removed at the first trick, South saw that he would be in trouble if West were able to win with a club honor and play another diamond. Dummy would have to ruff, and the trumps would be unmanageable even if East had begun with a doubleton honor.

So after some thought South decided to hope that West held a doubleton honor. At the second trick, he led a low club to the jack and East won with the queen. He shifted to the heart four, and West's nine forced dummy's ace. The moment of truth arrived when the club seven was led and East played the nine.

Had West begun with a small doubleton, or a doubleton king? Against weak opponents South would surely have found the solution. He would assume that West would have made the error of taking his club king when the suit was first led. As it was, there was no such clue. East's play of the nine could easily be a false card concealing the six. Also, East might have chosen to win the first trump lead with the king instead of the queen if he had begun with KQ9.

With little to guide him, South put up the club ace. When the king failed to drop he was down one trick. His team lost 11 international match points, for in the replay North played four spades and made all 13 tricks.

NORTH
♠ AQ9765
♡ A862
♢ —
♣ J87

WEST (D)
♠ J82
♡ 97
♢ KJ9764
♣ 63

EAST
♠ 103
♡ QJ43
♢ Q1085
♣ KQ9

SOUTH
♠ K4
♡ K105
♢ A32
♣ A10542

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

| West | North | East | South |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | 1 ♠ | Pass | 2 ♣ |
| Pass | 2 ♠ | Pass | 3 N.T. |
| Pass | 4 ♣ | Pass | 4 ♢ |
| Dbl. | 4 ♡ | Pass | 6 ♣ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | |

West led the diamond seven.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | M | I | L | E | ■ | M | E | D | E | ■ | M | A | D | E |
| H | A | D | A | T | ■ | A | Q | U | A | ■ | E | Z | R | A |
| A | K | I | S | S | ■ | Q | U | E | R | U | L | O | U | S |
| G | O | O | S | E | Q | U | I | L | L | S | ■ | T | I | R |
| E | ■ | T | O | Q | U | E | ■ | ■ | E | T | H | Y | L | ■ |
| A | M | I | ■ | E | T | C | ■ | Q | U | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| J | A | C | A | ■ | S | T | O | ■ | U | P | S | H | O | T |
| A | V | A | L | ■ | T | E | M | P | T | ■ | S | A | L | E |
| X | Y | L | O | S | E | ■ | E | R | N | ■ | O | M | E | N |
| ■ | ■ | ■ | O | L | D | ■ | R | E | Q | ■ | ■ | M | O | T |
| C | O | R | F | U | ■ | ■ | ■ | J | U | S | T | E | ■ | ■ |
| O | B | E | ■ | M | A | R | Q | U | E | T | E | R | T | E |
| D | O | E | S | T | R | O | U | D | ■ | O | X | I | D | E |
| E | L | K | E | ■ | T | W | I | G | ■ | M | A | N | O | R |
| S | I | S | E | ■ | E | S | T | E | ■ | A | N | G | L | O |

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HE'S HOME, ALL RIGHT... I HEARD SOMEONE SAY 'GO AWAY'."

# JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYTIN

RASCY

SUREDS

LAFTES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ESSAY TABOO FINITE MENACE

Answer: *Where logs aren't for burning*—AT SEA

# BOOKS

## *BEFORE CIVILIZATION*

### *The Radiocarbon Revolution and Prehistoric Europe*

*By Colin Renfrew. Illustrated. Alfred A. Knopf. 286 pp. $8.95.*

Reviewed by Geoffrey Bibby

THIS is a courageous book, an attempt to come to terms with a problem which many archaeologists are merely hoping will go away. What has happened is difficult to explain concisely—and Colin Renfrew in fact takes five chapters to explain the dilemma in which archaeologists now find themselves.

Briefly then, when archaeologists first tried to date the prehistory of Europe they could do so on one assumption only, that the ancient monuments and artifacts of Europe were related to similar objects in the Ancient East. For in the Ea these objects were datable by inscriptions of the people who had made them. If there was no relationship there was no possibility of dating. Therefore weapons and ornaments, stone circles and graves were dated in accordance with the most similar things found in the East, whence they were believed to have spread to Europe. Farming, bronze and iron working, the stone temples of Malta, Stonehenge, and the mighty stone-built tombs of Western Europe, all were assumed to have "diffused" from the East.

When an independent method of dating was found some thirty years ago, dating by measuring the residual radioactivity of Carbon-14, it was found that many of these processes and monuments were older than had been expected. Some of the more obvious Near-Eastern parallels to the European stone monuments and the earliest European metal-using cultures could no longer be made to fit—they were not early enough. But somewhat less obvious parallels of the right age were found, and the game went on.

Now a new factor has arisen: Discovery of the long-lived bristle-cone pine in California has provided tree-ring samples up to 7,000 years old, wood which can be dated simply by counting the rings. And measurement of Carbon-14 content of these dated wood samples shows that Carbon-14 measurements have been consistently underestimating the date of all samples older than 2,000 years ago, with an increasing error up to about 800 years by 7,000 years ago. Accordingly the dates of the European monuments and cultures, based on Carbon-14, have to be put back even further, while the Near-Eastern dates, based on written records, remain as they were.

And that puts the cat among the pigeons. For now even the rather strained parallels between European and Eastern cultures and monuments no longer apply. The megalithic graves of Europe are now older than any stone graves in the East. The earliest, in Brittany, may date to 4800 BC, 2,000 years before the pyramids. And copper was being widely used in the Balkans before 4500 BC, 500 years before it was in common use in Mesopotamia. The magnificent stone temples of Malta, beginning now before 3000 BC, are earlier than the pyramids. And even the Wessex chieftains who built Stonehenge, now dated to 2000 BC, can have owed nothing to the Mycenaeans of 1600 BC.

But this is not the problem. There is no rule saying that things have to be invented first in the East. The problem lies deeper, and has been with us for a long time. Stonehenge and megaliths have never been considered raisable by the "barbarian" subsistence farmers who inhabited prehistoric Europe. In medieval times the stone monuments were considered the work of giants. When this theory was discarded, it was clear that they required the resources and engineering abilities of a considerable civilization. They were attributed to the Romans; and when they were discovered to be older than this, to the engineers of the next civilization back, the Egyptians, the pyramid-builders, the Children of the Sun—or at least to trading missionaries inspired by Egypt. For if none of these fitted, then the only possibility was some next civilization even further back—Atlantis, or men from Mars!

Renfrew realizes (though he does not state it bluntly) that the problem is to eliminate Egypt and Mycenae without giving landing clearance to the flying saucers, to explain how copper can be exploited, megaliths and temples erected by a people not in the city-building, specialist-craftsman, literate stage we call civilization. His statement of the problem is clear and—in the present state of science—irrefutable. His answer to it is superficially convincing.

From Borneo via Easter Island to the Hopi Indians he shows us recent "barbarian" cultures producing monumental structures closely resembling those of the remote past. And by analysis of their societies he shows how comparatively simple, but pyramidical, tribal structures can provide the means and motives for such conspicuous consumption of resources.

He shows satisfactorily that unsophisticated societies can build sophisticated edifices. But, however necessary a step, it is a step backwards. Stonehenge and the megaliths cease to be history, and become ethnology. And that is a pity, for they were in fact history. They were not states of culture, they were events. Renfrew's fluently written book will be required reading for all archaeologists, and indeed for anyone claiming an interest in the human past. For though it may not tell us what happened in prehistory, it does clear away many deep-rooted misconceptions.

*Geoffrey Bibby is departmental head at the Prehistoric Museum, Arhus, Denmark, and author of "Testimony of the Spade," "4000 Years Ago" and "Looking for Dilmun."*

© The New York Times.

# CROSSWORD

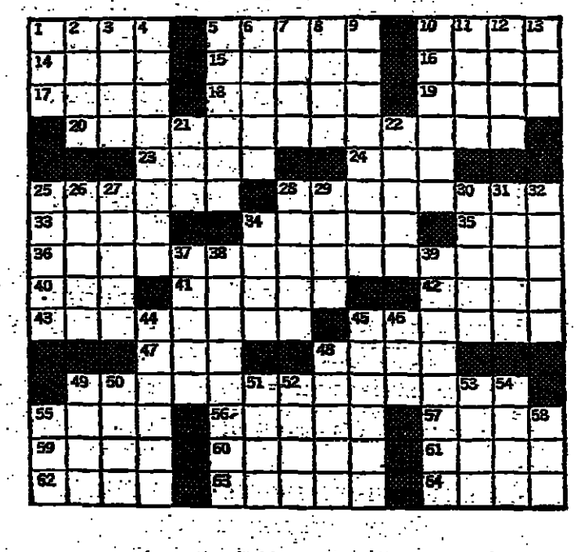
*By Will Weng*

**ACROSS**

1 Nautical call
5 Tree snake
10 Novelist Murdoch
14 Relative of a beant
15 Sell —— of goods
16 Jabberwocky word
17 Not worth ——
18 Twangy
19 English poet
20 Ambrosia
23 Spanish painter
24 Thing, in law
25 "Fox and Grapes" et al.
28 Decorative needlework
33 Inter ——
34 Unyielding
35 Marsupial, for short
36 Cake mix or frozen stew, e.g.
40 Dress up, with "out"
41 Silent-film vamp
42 First word in Mass. motto
43 Indianapolis feature
45 U.S. admiral
47 —— de guerre
48 Flying prefix
49 Shore specialty
55 German philosopher
56 Base and snare
57 Farah's country
59 Der ——
60 Heron
61 Moslem title
62 Charges
63 French city
64 Yemen's capital

**DOWN**

1 —— king
2 Puff's partner
3 Mixture
4 Croat
5 Estates
6 Astern
7 Moisture
8 Insipid
9 Subject to hay fever
10 Tax
11 Land measure
12 Little devils
13 Comprehend
21 English river
22 Rock cavity
25 Truths
26 Thrown for ——
27 Spree
28 Like some speeches
29 Vedic fire god
30 Shackles
31 Snare
32 Lady's Book publisher
34 Baltic port
37 "Till the —— Time"
38 Perennial Detroit secret
39 Crimes
44 Maternal relatives
45 Holdups
46 Scottish alder
48 Creators of commercials
49 Store offering
50 —— en point
51 Bacchus-inspired event
52 Spanish coin
53 Girl's name
54 Word with drop or fall
55 Arabic letter
58 Initials of 1933



هكذا من الاصل

Gets Cy Young Award

# Palmer Is Chosen AL's Best Pitcher

By Joseph Durso

EW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Jim Palmer of the Baltimore Orioles Tom Seaver of the New York Mets in the winner's circle day when he was chosen for the Cy Young Award as the can League's best pitcher of 1973.

he 28-year-old right-hander, who has pitched 20 or more es four years in a row, took the election by a wide margin over Ryan of the California Angels, Jim (Catfish) Hunter of the nd A's and six others who had made the ballot.

Ve had the best defense in baseball," Palmer said, putting his n in terms every pitcher would understand. "When you have four Golden Glove Award-winners on your team, all you have to do is let the other team hit the ball on the ground and your teammates take care of the rest."

Jim Palmer

For students of history, Palmer became the first pitcher to win the award since the advent of the designated hitter, the controversial "10th man" who batted for pitchers in the American League this past season. The DH was either friend or foe: he supplied an extra bat to your lineup, but his counterpart in the other team's lineup supplied an extra for you.

**Dozen Won 20**

Whatever the DH's final contribution, the league finished the season with a dozen 20-game winners among the pitchers, five of whom didn't even get a vote for the Cy Young Award.

The National League, where pitchers still go to bat, had only one big winner: Ron Bryant of the San Francisco Giants, and he finished third in the balloting behind Seaver and Mike Marshall of the Montreal Expos.

Palmer led the list with a record of 22 victories, nine defeats and an earned-run average of 2.40. He was first on 14 of the 24 ballots cast by baseball writers (two for each city in the league) and was second on six others.

His nearest competition was Ryan, the one-time Met who made it big with California with 21 victories, two no-hitters and a record total of 383 strikeouts. For that, he got nine first-place votes, three seconds and eight thirds. The only other first-place vote went to Hunter, who pitched 21 victories while Oakland was headed for its second straight world championship.

**Hiller Fourth**

Fourth in the voting was John Hiller, the only relief pitcher on the list, and a man who saved a record number of 38 games two years after he had had a heart attack.

The other candidates were Wilbur Wood of the Chicago White Sox, Jim Colborn of the Milwaukee Brewers, Vida Blue of Oakland, Bert Blyleven of the Minnesota Twins and Gaylord Perry of the Cleveland Indians.

## rckx Accused Being Doped

AN, Italy, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Professional Cycling Union today that Belgian cyclist Merckx tested positive to g after winning the Oct. 13 of Lombardy by the margin r minutes and 15 seconds world champion Felice Gi-

union dropped Merckx the standing and proclaim- mondi the winner. It also ded the Belgian from rac- n Italy for a month and him 150,000 lire (about

## Girls Make Sports Inroad

EWARK, N. J., Nov. 8 ).—New Jersey became first state in the nation erday to permit girls to r on Little League base- teams.

The institution of Little gue is as American as the dog and apple pie," de- ed State Civil Rights Divi- Hearing Examiner Sylvia sler. "There is no reason that part of Americana ld be withheld from girls. Ve must start somewhere eversing the trends in this ty. Girls should be treated ifferently than boys."

## NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

York Rangers 7, Boston 2 2, Stemkowski, Irvine, Gilbert, k, Ratelle; Esposito 2, Orr).

York Islanders 1, Pittsburgh 1 ft; Polis).

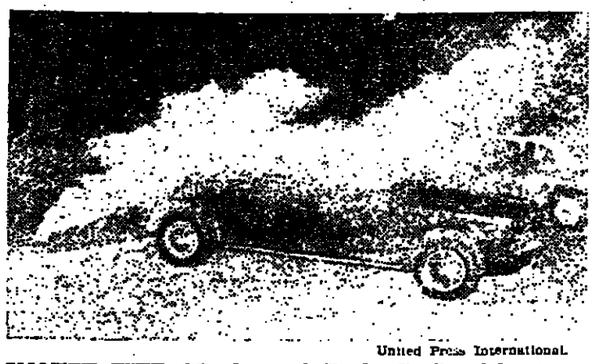
real 4, Toronto 1 (Richard, Le- Cournoyer, Shutt; Sittler).

ouis 2, Atlanta 2 (Unger, Mer- Romanchyh, Bennett).

delphia 4, Detroit 1 (Barber, ry 2, Baldos; Bouchs).

nesota 5, Los Angeles 2 (Nordin, orthy, Grant 2; Maloney, Rota).

go 1, California 1 (Keroll; Mott).



United Press International

**SMOKEY EXIT—Members of England's Ipswich soccer team, top, are escorted by guards as they leave field in Rome after Italian fans rioted to protest a penalty call. Police used tear gas, below, in the parking lot to quell the rioters an hour after the match was over.**

# Soccer Penalty Incites Rioting at Rome Match

ROME, Nov. 8 (UPI).—When Dutch referee Van der Kroft gave Ipswich a penalty kick in the 72d minute, last night, Lazio fans—ired by the decision which insured Ipswich's passage to the quarterfinals of the UEFA Cup—tried three times to invade the field, but were turned back by police.

At the final whistle, the Ipswich players were bombarded with bottles, rocks and anything that fans of the Roman club could find.

Ipswich coach Bobbie Robson said, "My players were attacked, thrown to the ground and kicked by the Lazio [players] under the eyes of their management." Robson said that only Giorgio Chinaglia, who scored a hat trick in Lazio's 4-2 victory, tried to intervene.

"Things happened of which I am ashamed," he said. "I had a fine goalkeeper. Now I don't know whether I still have one or not."

"If our players had ever behaved like that, we would have fined them and disqualified them for life," the Ipswich coach said. "We will make a precise report to the UEFA and we will also ask damages."

**Tear Gas Used**

After the game, police fought with fans for more than an hour and used tear gas to disperse them.

Lazio officials blamed the referee.

"It is the referee who has it on his conscience," Lazio coach Tommaso Maestrelli said.

Umberto Lenzini, president of the Lazio club, condemned the incidents of fans trying to invade the field and the throwing of bottles, but said, "I cannot, however, accept two aspects of this incident—the refereeing of the Dutch referee and the statements of Robson."

"Many of the [referee's] decisions were unjust," he said. "And as regards Robson, I must say that the coach has exaggerated some normal incidents of play which can happen in almost any field."

The English team qualified for the third round of the UEFA Cup on a 6-4 goal aggregate. Ipswich had won the first-leg match, 4-0.

# Ajax, Without Cruyff, Is No Longer a Threat

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Ajax is out and, for the first time in five years, there will be no Dutch team in the finals for the Europe Soccer Cup.

Some believe that it is due to the transfer of star forward Johan Cruyff to Barcelona. But whatever the cause, Ajax no longer is the team that won the cup three years in a row and, in 1972, defeated Independiente of Argentina for the Intercontinental Cup.

"It was more than clearly shown yesterday that Ajax simply no longer has a right to the European Cup," the newspaper Algemene Dagblad commented today.

Ajax reached the cup finals for the first time in 1969, when it was beaten, 4-1, by A. C. Milan in Madrid. The next year, Feyenoord became the first Dutch team to win the cup, defeating Celtic, 2-1, in Milan.

Then came the great Ajax period. It won the cup with a 2-0 victory over Panathinaikos in London in 1971, defeated Inter-Milan, 2-0, in Rotterdam in 1972, and Juventus, 1-0, in Belgrade last year.

"I was expecting it," said former Ajax trainer Stefan Kovacs, who is now coaching the French national team. "Cruyff's departure does not explain everything, but I remember what one of my former players said when he learned about his departure from Ajax: 'I fear that we may lose the team spirit which inspired us.'

"Ajax now is a choir without a soloist, without a director and without a leader."

Dutch trainer George Knobel also is unhappy about Cruyff's departure. "He was the king amid good players and he is no longer there," he said.

**Saturday Deadline**

ZURICH, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The International Football Federation today asked the Soviet Union to say by Saturday whether it wished to withdraw from the World Soccer Cup.

The return leg of the Chile-Russia qualifying tie is due to be played in the Chilean capital on Nov. 21. The Soviet Union has insisted on playing the match in a neutral country because of the Chilean political situation, but FIFA has twice rejected that request.

A statement from FIFA's headquarters here said Chile had sent the federation a cable today saying it did not accept playing on neutral ground and wished to abide by the decision of the FIFA organizing committee.

Shoulder Is Better

# Jets' Namath May Play In Pats Game Sunday

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Seven weeks after he suffered a shoulder separation, Joe Namath may start against New England here Sunday.

Namath began working out in earnest Tuesday and coach Weeb Ewbank expressed surprise and satisfaction yesterday at the quarterback's progress.

"But we'll wait until Friday or Saturday to decide whether to activate him," Ewbank said. "I'd like to be sure he could be ready to go without any setback, and if Joe and Doc [Dr. James Nicholas, the team physician] feel that way, I'd activate him. And if I activate him, then in all probability I would start him."

As Ewbank talked at the Jets' weekly press brunch, Namath arrived at Shea Stadium, got undressed and immersed himself in the whirlpool bath in the trainer's room. He was still there when a dozen reporters arrived in the locker room to talk to Namath.

When he was still unavailable half an hour later, and Frank Ramos, the Jets' publicity director, advised Ewbank of the reporters' desire to talk with the superstar, the coach said:

"Well, then take them in and let them talk to him in there."

Nothing materialized. And Ramos said 30 minutes later, "He's not going to come out. He's in a quarterback meeting now. He said to tell you he's trying to get ready for Sunday and it's a day-to-day proposition."

"Surprisingly, he had a good bit of zing on the ball when he threw yesterday," Ewbank said. "I was surprised. But we have to play it by ear. It would be foolish to activate him unless he's absolutely ready to go.

"It's better not to have him in a suit unless he's ready to go."

Although Ewbank stressed that he wouldn't want to endanger Namath's condition by rushing him back one game too soon, he obviously would like to have his star in the lineup for morale purposes.

Joe Namath

The Jets have performed haplessly this season, and with six games to go Ewbank would like to be able to salvage something positive from his last year as coach.

# Italian Is Middleweight Titlist After Close Bout With Briton

SAN REMO, Italy, Nov. 8 (AP).—Elio Calcabrini of Italy won a controversial 15-round decision over Bunny Sterling of Britain last night to become the new European middleweight boxing champion.

The 26-year-old Italian took the title vacated by Jean-Claude Bouttier of France when he made his unsuccessful bid at the world title of Carlos Monzon of Argentina.

It was a close decision for a mediocre bout. Sterling was by far a better boxer, with greater experience, but he lacked dynamite in his punches.

A sixth-round warning against Sterling by French referee Paul Tallayrach weighed heavily on the result.

Sterling danced arcund the Italian for most of the fight, twisting rapidly to send many of Calcabrini's shots wide. The Jamaican boxer pounded the Italian with his left, pushing forward a jab and then connecting with well aimed hooks.

The blows, however, produced little damage on the Italian, who was slower but with a more solid build. He kept coming ahead, taking punishment, but managing to land a few blows of his own, which shook Sterling badly.

**Protest Expected**

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The British Boxing Board of Control is expected to demand a rematch for Sterling, following a claim today from a board member that the referee in Sterling's European title fight with Calcabrini altered his scorecard.

The board's general secretary, Ray Clarke, back in London today, said: "It was a very bad decision. But what I shall be complaining about to my board is the antics of the referee. He gave his decision before the score sheets had been checked and before the scores had been announced. He then refused to show me his score sheet and ran off to the dressing room.

"There was clearly a dispute between him and the Italian federation official who was querying his totals for the rounds, and I could distinctly see alterations when he returned from the dressing room."

The cards later disclosed that referee Tallayrach had given the fight to Calcabrini, 71 points to 70, with a Swiss judge voting the Italian ahead, 70-69, and a Spanish judge putting Sterling in front, 71-70.

# Golf's Richest, Longest Event Opens Without 4 Superstars

By Lincoln A. Werden

PINEHURST, N.C., Nov. 8 (NYT).—This peaceful little village, set among holly and pine trees with 385 private homes and a population of 1,500, is the setting for tomorrow's start of the controversial new $500,000 World Open Golf Tournament.

The Diamondhead Corp., which purchased five courses, 7,200 acres and three hotels from Pinehurst Inc. for $9 million four years ago, decided that the village image as "the golf capital of the world" could be further enhanced by sponsoring this richest and longest tournament. The sponsors expected every superstar to enter, since the first prize is $100,000. Such was not the case.

Jack Nicklaus, Tom Weiskopf, Lee Trevino and Johnny Miller will miss the event. Months ago, Tom and Jack decided on a hunting trip, and Trevino set up a Far East tour. Miller was a last-minute dropout with influenza. The foursome represents more than $850,000 in earnings on the tour this year.

Nevertheless, there are 240 eager professionals here ready for the 10-day grind that consists of 144 holes in eight playing days.

It is to be a sturdy and exacting test. Four rounds will be completed by Sunday, two over the Pinehurst No. 2 course and two over the No. 4 layout, before a two-day rest. Play will resume Wednesday on the No. 2 layout of 6,905 yards for the last four rounds, with the final 18 holes Saturday, Nov. 17.

The entry has a worldwide scope, with 44 foreign campaigners representing 22 countries, including champions from Kenya, Korea, Pakistan and Peru.

Gary Player of South Africa, who is among the favorites, smiled when asked if he ever thought he'd be playing for $100,000.

"It's just fantastic," he said. "Just imagine playing for money like that, when I was once thrilled competing for $15,000."

Arnold Palmer, Bruce Crampton, Lanny Wadkins, Billy Casper and the newest touring star, Ben Crenshaw, who won the San Antonio, Texas, event in his pro debut last week, are among those here. So are 61-year-old Sam Snead, his nephew J.C. Snead, Hale Irwin, John Schlee, Lee Elder, Bob Murphy, Gay Brewer and Orville Moody.

Roberto de Vicenzo of Argentina, who is credited with winning 185 tournaments, is a competitor and so are Peter Oosterhuis of England, winner of the French Open, and Lu Liang-huan of Taiwan, better known as Mr. Lu.

The purse assures $500 for each competitor who finishes 72 holes, even those who do not survive the Sunday cutoff. The low 70 scorers and tiers will continue after four rounds, and the lowest payoff for anyone finishing 144 holes will be $800. Judging from indications at the Joe DiMaggio pro-amateur celebrity party Tuesday night, the World Open may again be sponsored next year, despite earlier misgivings.

"A lot depends," Charles Coody said, "on who is leading next week and by how many strokes."

The November weather and the attendance also may be factors in the future of the richest golf event in the United States since the ill-fated $300,000 Dow Jones Open.

## Monzon Fights Dec. 8

PARIS, Nov. 8 (UPI).—World middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina and world welterweight champion Jose Napoles of Mexico will meet in Paris Dec. 8 in a middleweight championship fight, boxing officials confirmed today.

Taiwan Ouster Asked

# China Question Raises Crisis For Asian Games in Tehran

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (UPI).—A crisis faces the opening of the 7th Asian Games in Tehran next September over the possible admission of China and ouster of Taiwan.

A meeting of the Asia Games Federation Council has been called for Nov. 15-16 to ratify decisions made by the AGF executive committee in September in Bangkok, the most important of which was the China proposal, made by Iran and seconded by Japan.

Executive committee members from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Taiwan contended that the executive committee had no power to take such action and walked out of the meeting before the vote was taken.

It is moot whether Iran and Japan will receive enough support to ratify the decision to admit China and to oust Taiwan, a charter member of the AGF, which was organized in 1949. Most of the Southeast Asian countries do not oppose China's admission into the AGF but are opposed to the expulsion of Taiwan, reports show.

The Japan Olympic Committee was strongly rebuked by Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, at the IOC Congress in Varna, Bulgaria, last month for sending a circular to other national Olympic committees urging the admission of China and the expulsion of Taiwan from the AGF.

It remains to be seen how aggressive the Japanese delegates will be at the Tehran meeting in their one-China policy, which stemmed from the resumption of diplomatic relations between Peking and Tokyo and subsequent severance of Japan's diplomatic relations with Taiwan late last year.

Whatever happens at the Tehran meeting, there will be headaches for the Iranian Asian Games Organizing Committee.

If the executive committee's decision at Bangkok is ratified, a number of international sports organizations will withdraw from the games because Taiwan will not be participating.

If the Bangkok decision is reversed, it is possible that Iran will not invite Taiwan.

Katsuji Shibata, an executive of the JOC, quoted Hassan Rassouli, secretary-general of the Iranian Olympic Committee, as telling him at the IOC Congress in Varna that Iran would not invite Taiwan even if it reduced the category of the 7th Asian Games to that of a mere open event.

## Pro, College Grid Lines

COLLEGES

| Favorite | Pts. | | Underdog |
|---|---|---|---|
| Syracuse | 2 | | Holy Cross* |
| Penn | 2 | | Yale* |
| Indiana* | 1 | | Northwestern |
| Penn State* | 18 | | N. Car. St. |
| Harvard* | 17 | | Princeton |
| Va. Tech* | 2 | | Fla. St. |
| Duke | 13 | 1/2 | Wake Forest* |
| Miami (Fla.) | 17 | | Army* |
| Cornell* | 10 | 1/2 | Brown |
| Maryland* | 18 | | Virginia |
| North Car.* | 6 | 1/2 | Clemson |
| Bost. Coll. | 5 | | West Va.* |
| Minnesota* | 1 | | Purdue |
| Wisconsin* | 15 | | Iowa |
| Georgia | 2 | | Florida* |
| Kansas* | 2 | | Colorado |
| Nebraska* | 15 | | Iowa St. |
| Kentucky | 9 | | Vanderbilt* |
| Texas A-M* | 0 | | SMU |
| Okla. St.* | 15 | | Kansas St. |
| Oklahoma | 13 | 1/2 | Missouri* |
| Arkansas | 6 | | Rice* |
| Texas Tech | 13 | | TCU* |
| Wash. St. | 7 | | Oregon St.* |
| UCLA | 15 | | Oregon* |
| Tulane* | 12 | | Navy |

PROS

Sunday

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cowboys | 10 | 1/2 | Giants* |
| Jets* | 6 | 1/2 | Patriots |
| Redskins* | 7 | 1/2 | 49ers |
| Bengals | 4 | 1/2 | Bills* |
| Dolphins* | 18 | | Colts |
| Falcons | 4 | 1/2 | Eagles* |
| Vikings* | 9 | | Lions |
| Packers* | 1 | 1/2 | Cardinals |
| Browns | 9 | | Oilers* |
| Raiders* | 6 | 1/2 | Steelers |
| Broncos* | 10 | 1/2 | Chargers |
| Rams* | 14 | 1/2 | Saints |

Monday Night

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chiefs* | 4 | 1/2 | Bears |

*Home team.

## NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Seattle 130, Buffalo 113 (Haywood 26, Snyder 20; McAdoo 31, Digregorio 24).

Milwaukee 108, Los Angeles 82 (Jabbar 22, Dandridge 14; Bairston 19, Riley 18).

Capitols 111, Houston 97 (Riordan 29, Porter 22; Tomjanovich 36, Murphy 15).

Philadelphia 132, Phoenix 115 (Carter 32, T. Van Arsdale 29; Scott 31, Walk 24).

## ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

Virginia 111, New York 107 (Gervin 29, Nater 17; Erving 25, Kenon 23, Faultz 23).

San Antonio 105, San Diego 104 (Silas 26, R. Jones 33; Lamar 34, Williams 21).

Kentucky 113, Memphis 89 (Issel 30, Gilmore 16, Dampier 16; Thompson 14, Neumann 14).

Indiana 109, Carolina 100 (Joyce 23, Keller 22, McGinnis 22; Cunningham 27, Chones 25).

## WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Los Angeles 3, Vancouver 1 (Tardif, Venerusso, White; Gellard).

Toronto 5, Houston 4 (Simpson, Senko, Dillon, Kirk, Dickey; Sherrit 2, G. Howe, Labossiere).

Minnesota 10, New York 1 (Connelly, Arbour, M. Walton 3, MacMillan, R. Walton, Antonovich, Morrison, Gallant; Rivers).

New England 9, Winnipeg 2 (Blackburn 2, Sheehy, Pleau, Karlander, Webster, Carlebola, Byers, Harris; Snell, McDonald).

# Bugner Sights Ali or Frazier In Spring Bout

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Britain's Joe Bugner will fight Muhammad Ali or Joe Frazier here next spring, boxing promoter Harry Levene said today.

He said that the handlers of Frazier and Ali had agreed to a $500,000 guarantee for an open-air London bout with Bugner following their New York meeting in January.

But, Levene added, if Bugner convincingly beats American Mac Foster here Tuesday, "I will bypass this fight and go straight for [heavyweight champion George] Foreman instead."

Bugner, the European champion, was beaten on points by both ex-world champions earlier this year.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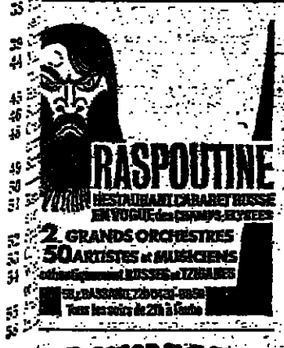

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(Continued from Back Page)

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TRAVEL ORGANIZATION seeks trilingual secretary French/English/Spanish, shorthand 2 languages. Write: Box 85,358, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY. English shorthand, French, for small international university office. Please write: Box 85,377, Herald Tribune, Paris.

ACTORS WANTED. Auditions today p.m., 261 Bd. Raspail, Paris-14e.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH young man, 20 years, bachelor, good appearance, pleasant personality, good manners, seeks permanent position as secretary, steward on yacht, sales department. Very good references, fluent English, Italian, fair German and Spanish. Likes travelling, adaptability, available immediately. Would consider all propositions. Write: HAVAS CANNES 6998/06.

BILINGUAL FRENCH ENGLISH female executive (44), working knowledge of German, good business management & import-export experience (marketing + products + sales administration + credit control) seeks position with business manager preferably English or American firm (Paris or 92-Neuilly). Write: Box 85,248, Herald, Paris.

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SWISS TRILINGUAL SECRETARY, English, German, French, 25, 4 years experience, working permit, seeks job Paris 16e, 8e, 17e. Opera. Fr. 2,700 x 12. Box 27,076, Herald, Paris.

SPANIARD, 32, expert in import-export business, employed, bilingual, seeks challenging position with foreign firm in Spain. Write: Box 364, Herald Tribune, Pl. C.V. Suchil 7, Madrid. Tel.: 401-68-81.

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FRENCH-ENGLISH-DUTCH-GERMAN, fluent, looking for a job in Europe or abroad. Please reply No. 1,068, Havas 3, Carnotstr. 2000, Antwerp, Belgium.

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## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

### SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN seeks employment as maître d'hotel or similar occupation. Speaks English, French. Presently employed in similar capacity with foreign embassy. Paris. Box 80,600, Herald Paris.

FRENCH WOMAN, excellent appearance & education, seeks position as traveling companion. Speaks English. Free from Jan. References available. Box 50,854, Herald, Paris.

ENGLISHMAN, 27, seeks position private household as butler or valet. Good references. Passable French & Italian, driver loader Europe. Box 27,114, Herald, Paris.

MULTILINGUAL CHINESE WOMAN with references looks for a position as Cook-housekeeper in Europe. Call: Paris, 633-15-48.

NEED A TRILINGUAL ASSISTANT? Airline, travel agency, PR, fashion. Box 27,129, Herald, Paris.

STUDENT, babysits afternoon or evenings. Tel.: Paris 754-70-60.

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ENGLISH-FRENCH speaking mother's help for Neuilly. Tel.: 722-85-63.

CHANTILLY: Au-pair, 2 boys aged 7 & 5. Box 27,126, Herald, Paris.

## Observer

# The Fine Print

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—I have just phoned the insurance company. It is as I thought. They will not pay any part of the $840 it will cost to stop the second-floor bathroom from leaking into the first-floor living room.

*Our policy does* not cover slow seepage. I was almost certain it wouldn't. And it doesn't. It was right there in the *footnote to Clause* XXVII (A) (3). It was right there all the time.

Baker

The girl on the telephone at the insurance company told me it was there.

"Get a magnifying glass," she said, "and turn to Page 15 of your policy, and look very closely right down there at the bottom, and you will see that it is there all right."

I saw it. It said the insurance company would not pay for slow seepage.

* * *

Fast seepage seemed to be covered, and cloud burst. So was a break in the shower pipe if *caused by a regularly scheduled* commercial airliner colliding with the chimney of the house.

I wept into the telephone. The girl offered consolation.

"Slow seepage was covered under the old policy," she said. "If *this had happened before you* renewed last spring, you would have been covered," she said. "We didn't get around to excluding slow seepage until this spring."

And now I am remembering last spring. There was a huge boost in the price of this very insurance, but it was all right.

"This time, we are really putting the blocks to you," said the insurance company, "but it's all right, because the purpose is to serve you better."

It is always ominous when a large corporation announces that something it has in mind is designed "to serve you better." The only thing more ominous is an announcement that something is being done "for your convenience."

People who lay 10-lane freeways across your front yard always say it is "for your convenience."

Insurance companies boosting their prices always say it is "to serve you better."

With insurance companies, the better service consists in giving the customer closer attention, so that the company can better predict what disaster is most likely to befall him under the new, more expensive policy he is buying, and exclude that disaster from coverage.

"Don't give in to self-pity," said the nice insurance-company girl on the phone.

Why not? Why not self-pity? Answer me that, insurance companies of America!

* * *

There was the time the tree fell on the old house.

For my convenience, one of the local utilities had been blasting with dynamite nearby. It was an old tree. There was a wind in the night. Everything was *covered* in the insurance policy, and yet...

"As you well recall, sir," said the insurance girl, "that tree had snow resting on the upper branches, and tree falls were specifically excluded in cases where snow or ice had weighted said tree or portions thereof. It was all right there. Right there in the footnote."

I have hung up the telephone. I am thinking of the time when $249 worth of damage was done to the car and the policy's de*ductible amount had just* been increased to $250. I think of the time, any day now, when $1,900 worth of damage will be done to the car on the highway, and a footnote to the policy will be found stating that damage incurred on highways is not covered.

It is right there in a footnote someplace. I am almost certain of it.

But I must not dwell on such things. Self-pity is unbecoming, and more checks must be written *quickly to insurance companies*, or they will be unable to hire more footnote writers.

But what is this damp blotch on the life-insurance check? (What a footnote that policy must have!) Surely not a tear? Ah no, not a tear. Just a drop of the second-floor bathroom's excluded slow seepage.

# Fad for Oriental Combat Sweeps the U.S.

By Ted Green

LOS ANGELES—At Hollywood's prestigious Chinese Theater, a low-budget movie with a superabundance of karate-type violence is approaching a box-office record. Ditto in Cincinnati, Denver, Omaha, Seattle and San Francisco.

On national TV a series called "Kung Fu," after the Oriental fighting style of the same name, is high in the ratings. One show attracted an audience estimated at 28 million.

On the Los Angeles community television station, an estimated 50,000 viewers tune in four times a week for instruction in tai chi chuan, a sort of slow-motion art-dance version of Asian combat.

At the University of California at Los Angeles, a 55-year-old grandmother in a leather helmet and armor whacks young men and women with a bamboo sword and neatly parries counter-whacks. She is an instructor in kendo, an import from Japan.

### Nationwide Interests

These are among the many manifestations of a nationwide surge of interest in the Oriental martial arts. An estimated quarter-million people practice stylized *forms of combat.*

That interest has grown by leaps and punches is clear. Why it has grown isn't. Some say much of the impetus comes from servicemen who learned about the arts in Korea and Southeast Asia. Others cite such factors as new interest in Japan and China, a vogue in Oriental mysticism, a desire to learn self-defense in an age of high crime. Some consider it just another fad.

Whatever the reason, entrepreneurs are cashing in. Theaters are showing "Fists of Fury," "Chinese Connection," "Black Belt Brothers" and "Black Belt Jones." *They may be bad but they're bloody bad.* TV commercials feature leaping, screaming karate types. Documentaries show fierce-looking fellows in white combat suits shattering stacks of bricks with their foreheads, splintering boards with high kicks.

Magazines are flourishing. Rainbow Publications of Los Angeles says its Black Belt, Karate Illustrated and Fighting Stars will sell 1.3 million copies this year. They print 190,000 instruction books annually. Sales in the last six months have doubled.

There are now 2,000 schools in the United States—32 in Chicago, 43 in Manhattan, 19 in Philadelphia and 50 in *Los Angeles. The total in Southern Cali*fornia is about 200, with an enrollment of some 25,000, 60 percent men, 20 percent women and 20 percent youngsters of both sexes under 14. Seventy percent study karate, 15 percent judo, 5 percent kung fu and the rest go in for unpronounceable categories.

Celebrities dabble in them, notably Steve McQueen, Dick Martin and James Coburn. Roman Gabriel has practiced *kung fu for years.* The rage has even hit Washington. Seven congressmen, including Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska ("It's an interesting discipline"), work out with karate twice a week.

Strangely, the martial arts developed under Buddhism. A Chinese Buddhist *monk named Daruma is credited* with inventing kung fu in AD 525. He wrote a book about self-defense titled "I-Chin Ching," which emphasized punching, kicking and blocking techniques.

In the 16th century, Japanese warriors expanded kung fu to encompass kneeing, *throwing, holding, choking and joint*-locking and called it jujitsu. It has been refined. A century later, Okinawans in Japan developed their own style of kung fu, called it karate. Differences between the two are minimal.

Karate has since been renamed in *various countries. It is* tae kwon do in Korea, capoeria in Brazil and penjat ade in Indonesia.

Judo ("the gentle way") was introduced in Japan by Jigaro Kano in 1882. A strength-sapping sport of throwing and grappling in which leverage and balance are the requisites, it is the only martial art contested at the Olympics and is sanctioned in this country by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Then there are other lesser-known martial arts. Hapkido (Korea) and aikido (Japan) combine judo and karate. Kendo and naginata (Japan) are forms of sword *and spear-fighting (weapons are bamboo).* Tai chi chuan (China) is a ballet-like version of karate.

### Stories

Stories, true and false, have contributed to the popularity of the martial arts. Sample: in Bradford, England, a team of karate experts with hand, head and foot demolished an old six-room stone house in six hours, then bowed to the rubble in a traditional gesture honoring a defeated opponent.

There are even jokes. Sample: a truck nearly runs a sports car off the road. The car catches up and the driver asks the truck to pull over. A tiny Korean bounces out, assumes a stance and shrieks, "Karate!" The burly truck driver casually rolls down his window, reaches into the *glove compartment* and *shouts* back, "Monkey wrench!"

One of the biggest boosts came from the late Bruce Lee, star of "Enter the Dragon" and other karate epics. "Dragon," has a flimsy but action-packed plot: Lee and two friends are invited to a tournament on an island owned by an opium pusher who tries to get them to join his ring. Instead, they turn the tables, karate-chopping the pusher, friends and island out of business.

"Lee's first two movies broke all records in Singapore and they had never heard of him," said Mito Uyehara, president of Rainbow Publications. "Maybe it's because the films are so exciting. People, at least some people, have had enough of cowboys brawling in front of saloons."

Mr. Uyehara, fortyish, polite and articulate, offered another explanation. "The trend has been gradually upward for years," he said. "When 'Kung Fu' came out on TV, it was the right thing at the right moment."

### The Show

The show, which began last October, stars David Carradine as Kwai Chang Caine, a half-Chinese, half-American barefoot wanderer who fled to the post-Civil War American frontier after killing a *Chinese prince in self-defense. Although* trained in kung fu as a boy in China, Caine advocates spiritualism and peace. Still he finds time to catch Indian arrows with his hands or walk through a pit of rattlesnakes or hand-chop badmen. Wherever he goes, he does good, and leaves as did the Lone Ranger, with the townspeople wondering, "Who was that guy?"

"I'll tell you who he is," said Alex Beaton, co-producer of "Kung Fu." "He's someone who'd rather solve problems with peace than violence. We do show the martial arts in every episode but the overriding philosophy is one of peace."

*Are the martial arts practical for self-*defense?

Occasionally you will hear of someone felling a would-be assailant but one magazine article says: "It's generally more art than practical function, more grace and exercise than muscle or punch."

Most studios charge a flat fee for each belt (degree of skill) achieved. The first belt is white, the next blue and so on through seven more stages up to black, the symbol of excellence. There are probably 20,000 black belts in the United States.

Board-splitting and brick-breaking, gimmicks that give *karate added flavor*, are not taught at the good schools. Neither are debilitating blows, which distinguishes karate from kung fu training at some schools. The most dangerous technique taught is a kick that, delivered properly, can dislocate a knee.

But people do not get involved because of gimmicks. A 24-year-old student at Santa Monica City College had this explanation: "It's a nice outlet for anxieties and frustrations. I'm sure that's why everyone's so interested, why TV and the movies are so popular."

© *Los Angeles Times.*

# PEOPLE: *Marlene Dietrich Falls Into Orchestra Pit*

Marlene Dietrich, 72, fell off the stage Wednesday night at the Shady Grove Music Fair in Washington, D.C., just after finishing the song "Falling in Love Again," the finale of her show. *She said she* wasn't hurt but refused to leave the orchestra pit, where she had landed, until the audience went home. She fell while reaching to shake the conductor's hand after receiving a standing ovation.

According to the Associated Press, her dress, a typically Dietrich affair of sequins over flesh-colored net, had split when she fell. Someone threw a coat over her but she wouldn't budge. For a while she stood smiling and waving goodbye, then began snapping out: "Everybody go home."

"I've been through two wars and on battlefields, and I have the Congressional Medal of Honor," Miss Dietrich told theater personnel later. "It would take more than a fall in the pit" (to hurt her).

* * *

World driving champion Jackie Stewart and show jumper Ann Moore have been named Britain's sportsman and sportswoman of the year by the National Sports Writers Association.

* * *

The second bitter battle in two years for control of the Screen Actors' Guild ended Thursday with TV actor Dennis Weaver sweeping movie actor John Gavin out of office. Gavin took over as president of the 36,000-member organization in 1971 from Charlton Heston after a fight with a radical group headed by Canadian actor Donald Sutherland. Weaver, who won by 6,785 votes to 2,638, accused Gavin of showing "inadequate concern" for low-salaried actors and racial minorities.

* * *

The Wedding (Cont'd): Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips will spend part of their honeymoon in Bogota, Columbia, and Quito and Guayaquil in Ecuador. From there they will go to the Galapagos Islands. They will be traveling aboard the royal yacht, the Britannia. And Phillips is going to remain a commoner—he reportedly does not want a title.

* * *

CELEBRATING: The Rev. Billy Graham, his 55th birthday Wednesday during a 10-day crusade in St. Louis, Mo.

Marlene Dietrich
*...not hi*

EMERGING: Frank Sina from his self-imposed retirem He will make a one-week pearance at Caesar's Palace H in Las Vegas starting Jan. and has also agreed to anot singing date later. In re weeks, Sinatra has taped a special and appeared live Fresno, Calif. He also has a album coming out. ANNOUNCE The marriage of French ski Jean-Claude Killy, 30, to film tress Danièle Gaubert, 29, T were married in Archamps, Fra last Friday. Miss Gaubert is former wife of Rhadam Leonidas Trujillo, son of the sassinated Dominican Repu strongman and has two child by her first marriage. Killy not been married before.

* * *

Australian singer Helen R dy's second concert in Melbou was canceled this week beca of light advance sales. The p moters said that only 2, tickets out of a possible 7,000 been sold for the first concert week and bookings were even fe er for the second. Miss Red *winner of a Grammy Award* year for "I Am a Woman," making her first tour of Aust lia in eight years. "It is trag she said, "the way Austr treats its own talent."

* * *

Actress Elizabeth Montgom 37, has filed for divorc fr William Asher, 43, producer her TV show "Bewitched." asked a Santa Monica, Ca court for custody of her th children, child support and imony.

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